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ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

BK161612 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] ASEAN has agreed to intensify cooperation on all commodities which are of interest to member countries. It will pursue vigorously a joint approach in order to strengthen these commodities and to seek solutions at international level to problems facing ASEAN producers. This was stated in a joint communique issued at the end of the 3-day meeting of ASEAN economic ministers in Kuala Lumpur this evening.

ASEAN will seek representation on the executive bodies of the various commodity arrangements in order to present its views more effectively to consumer nations. In this regard, the meeting urged the international community, especially the developed countries, to ensure the success of international commodity agreements.

On tin, the economic ministers urged all producing and consuming countries to sign and ratify the Sixth International Tin Agreement before the deadline on the 30th of April this year. The ministers expressed deep regret over the U.S. move to sell tin from its stockpiles in the world markets. They urged Washington to immediately stop GSA sales of tin in the world markets.

On rubber, the ministers agreed that ASEAN, together with other producers, would press for an upward revision of the buffer stock price range to a more realistic level in the coming meeting of the International Natural Rubber Council. This was to help stabilise the export earnings of producing countries.

The meeting also resolved to urge the EEC to participate in the international sugar agreement.

In trade, the meeting approved another 1,948 items for tariff preferences under the Preferential Trading Arrangement [PTA]. This brings the total number of items under the PTA to 8,529.

The meeting also approved the ASEAN copper fabrication plant to be set up in the Philippines as the fourth ASEAN industrial project. The economic ministers also initialed the supplementary agreement of the ASEAN rock salt soda ash project to be sited in Thailand.

The ministers set June 1 this year as the effective date of the initial 50 percent across the board tariff cut for products in the first package of automotive complementation.

On shipping, the meeting agreed that a feasibility study for the setting up of an ASEAN liner service be speeded up.

As for the restructuring of the ASEAN machinery for economic cooperation, the ministers decided that the present five committees should remain as they are.

The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who chaired the meeting, told newsmen that chairmanship of the committees would, however, be reviewed at the next ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Manila in May.

FURTHER ON SHIP INCIDENT INVOLVING PHILIPPINES

Strafing Location Revised

OW190033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 19 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry said late Monday night that the strafing of the Japanese chemical tanker Hegg by Philippine planes last week occurred outside the territorial waters of the Philippines.

The ministry had announced earlier Monday evening that the Hegg received the order to stop and the initial warning shots in an area around 9 to 10 nautical miles from shore, or within the 12 miles regarded by Japan as constituting the territorial waters of a country. It also had announced it could not be said definitely whether the second warning shots were fired in the open sea or within the territorial waters. The ministry, however, revised its earlier announcement late Monday night and said the strafing did not occur inside the Philippine territorial waters.

The correction was made on the basis of checks conducted by the Maritime Safety Agency [MSA] after a reply on the incident was received from the Philippine Government. The MSA check revealed that the initial warning shots were fired at a point some 16.5 miles from shore after the order to stop was issued at a point 14.5 miles offshore. The Philippines, however, is claiming waters west of 127 degrees east longitude as a "treaty zone," or its "territorial waters."

In respect to the Philippine claim that the Hegg ignored the order to stop and continued to sail at a speed of 20 knots, the ministry believed the speed of the tanker actually was 12 knots.

Sakurauchi Comments

OW190237 Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi indicated Tuesday Japan may make formal inquiries with the Philippines again on last week's strafing of the chemical tanker Hegg after a further probe on facts is concluded. He was referring to divergencies in explanations made by the Philippines and Japan on the incident.

Sakurauchi told newsmen that facts should be confirmed first before inquiries are made with the Philippines through diplomatic channels. The foreign minister also said officials of the Maritime Safety Agency may board the Hegg before the tanker calls at Naha in Okinawa on Wednesday in order to question Hideo Takakuwa, captain of the ship.

SAKURAUCHI COMMENTS ON POLAND, USSR RELATIONS

OW181131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Monday said that the Polish affair should be resolved by the people of Poland on their own initiative.

Sakurauchi made the statement when he met the ambassadors to Japan of nine European Community (EC) nations excluding Luxembourg and the representative of the EC Commission in Japan. Sakurauchi told them that Japan shares the same view as Western countries as regards Soviet pressure on Poland and responsibility for the developments in that country, Japanese officials said.

Admitting the importance of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, Sakurauchi said that relations with the Soviet Union are not necessarily progressing smoothly because of the Soviet Union's refusal to recognize Japan's claims to the northern territories long occupied by the Soviets. He said Japan would convey its views regarding Poland to the Soviets at working-level consultations which will start in Moscow from Wednesday.

VRPR SCORES SOUTH'S PLAN FOR 1988 OLYMPICS

SK190215 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [First speaker] Since the outset of the new year, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has raised a commotion on hosting the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Overseas compatriots as well as people at home have raised their voices to denounce this commotion. I will now discuss this issue with Madame Yun.

I understand that overseas compatriots are denouncing the plan for hosting the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

[Second speaker] It is natural they are denouncing the attempt to host the Olympics in Seoul because Chon Tu-hwan's hidden intention to take political advantage of the 1988 Seoul Olympics has been exposed and because the world's people denounce and deride this attempt. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is eager to propagandize that the hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul will contribute to heightening the people's awareness, to achieving a second economic leap and to easing tension on the Korean Peninsula. However, the people do not believe this. Overseas compatriots unanimously say the hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul will contribute to extending the term of the dictatorial military Chon Tu-hwan regime, to further consolidating its system, to worsening economic depression and the people's hardship, to perpetuating national division and to heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula.

[First speaker] In other words, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to host the Olympics in Seoul is an impure political scheme to manipulate the Olympics, running counter to the principles of the games. I would like to hear about the reaction of overseas compatriots to this scheme.

[Second speaker] Our compatriots in Canada say that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is seeking an impure political goal by trying to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. They further say the 1988 Seoul Olympics will bring great hardship and misfortune to our people. In its editorial, a recent edition of the NEW KOREA TIMES, published by compatriots in Canada, says: There are various interpretations of the hidden motives of the Chon Tu-hwan regime in its attempt to host the Olympics. The primary aim of this attempt is to extend the term of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. If Chon Tu-hwan is faithful to the constitution -- that is, if he adheres to a single 7-year term -- he should quit the presidency in March 1988. The Olympics will be held in the summer of 1988. Will Chon Tu-hwan resign from his presidential post and remain as president of the Olympics? This is preposterous.

The second aim is to accelerate the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is accelerating the movement to unilaterally enter the United Nations. In light of the South Korean Government's hostile attitude, the babbling about formation of a single national sports team for the Olympics is, no doubt, an empty promise. Taking advantage of the Olympics, Chon Tu-hwan will, no doubt, more cruelly suppress democratic movements and hinder the democratic reunification movement. Such being the case, foreign loans will increase and the people will suffer more.

[First speaker] The principle of the Olympics is to help the world's people promote mutual friendship and understanding through sports and to contribute to peace. We therefore call the Olympics a festival of peace. We also call these sports games an international sports festival because of the goal of these games to promote sports. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, violating this principle, wants to host the Olympics in Seoul to use them for political purposes.

[Second speaker] Because of this, not only our compatriots in Canada but also compatriots in other foreign countries are exposing and bitterly denouncing the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

A recent edition of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper published by compatriots in Japan, disclosed the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan regime in hosting the Olympics: Compatriots here oppose the hosting of the Olympics in Seoul because it is unsuitable as the site of the Olympics in light of the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of murderers and war maniacs -- has continuously and indiscreetly kicked up war exercise rackets and has frantically run amok to make preparations for a new war, thus heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The newspaper then explained the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring in hosting the Olympics: the Chon Tu-hwan ring tries to employ the Seoul Olympics in its scheme to make the division of the country permanent. Soon after the adoption of the decision on hosting the Olympics, the Chon Tu-hwan regime maneuvered to enter the United Nations by taking advantage of the Olympics which are scheduled to be held in Seoul. This is a criminal act of trampling underfoot the principle of the Olympics and the desire of our people for reunification by trying to provoke a war instead of peace on the Korean Peninsula through the perpetuation of national division.

Third, the Chon Tu-hwan regime attempts to exploit the Olympics to avoid international isolation. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is being isolated by all but a few countries, such as Japan and the United States. It is running amok to win international recognition by hosting the Seoul Olympics.

Fourth, it is scheming to overcome its political crisis by exploiting the Seoul Olympics. The Chon Tu-hwan regime, which gained power by murdering the people in Kwangju and democratic forces, has been rejected by all the people since it seized power.

The Olympics are being attended by many countries. The site of the Olympics is a good place to show off national prestige and spirit. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is attempting to escape its political crisis by exploiting the Olympics and making the people a part of this event. The people, having endured three dictatorships, will not be deceived by this plot. They are struggling against the Chon Tu-hwan regime, recognizing its motive for hosting the Olympics.

Fifth, the Chon Tu-hwan regime intends to help the economy by hosting the Olympics. The people will suffer heavy taxes. They are greatly concerned over the decision to host the Olympics, which will require \$4 to 5 billion and many foreign loans. Thus, MINJOK SIBO exposed and denounced the Chon Tu-hwan regime's motive in hosting the 1988 Olympics.

[First speaker] I understand that the compatriots in the United States and West Germany are denouncing and rejecting the Chon Tu-hwan regime's hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

[Second speaker] Correct. Papers published overseas by our compatriots, including SINHAN MINBO in the United States and MINJU HANGUK in West Germany, and the overseas compatriots are unanimously denouncing the hosting of the Seoul Olympics, noting impure political motives. Saying the Chon Tu-hwan clique is pursuing political aims by hosting the Seoul Olympics, they say that it is maneuvering to conceal its crimes: such as usurping power, massacring the citizens of Kwangju and repressing democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung, and to divert the people's attention.

Overseas compatriots said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is also attempting to exploit the Olympics to lay a base for maintaining power. They claim that Chon Tu-hwan's gambling with the Olympics in an economic crisis is to ensure long-term power.

The overseas compatriots pointed out that the Chon-Tu-hwan clique is attempting to win international recognition by hosting the Olympics. They say the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to produce a deceitful drama designed to improve its image, which has been tainted by the Kwangju massacre, to escape its isolation and to give the impression that economic growth is progressing.

[First speaker] I think the voices of the overseas compatriots echo the voice of the people at home. Chon Tu-hwan's hosting of the Seoul Olympics reminds me of the tactics of Germany's Hitler, who strengthened his dictatorship by bringing the Olympics to Berlin and provoked World War II.

[Second speaker] The hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is aimed at legalizing and strengthening repressive measures and realizing its ambition for long-term power. As is demonstrated by history, it is a hackneyed tactic of fascist dictators to fabricate public opinion to legalize their repressive systems and measures. Hitler's hosting of the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936 is a good example. Usurping power through agitation and conspiracy, massacre and repression in 1933, Hitler induced the Olympics to Berlin in 1936 and exploited them. The 1988 Seoul Olympics is a plot pursuing the same purpose. Chon Tu-hwan, after usurping power at the point of guns and bayonets and by suppressing the aspiration for democracy and reunification, is trying to host the 1988 Seoul Olympics to improve the image of his treacherous regime.

[First speaker] Chon Tu-hwan, however, is raving that the hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is a result of Korea's stability and national strength.

[Second speaker] In a word, his remarks are but a foolish trick to conceal the evil nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's behind-the-scenes dealings in bringing the 1988 Olympics to Seoul. To host the Olympics, the Chon Tu-hwan clique dispatched Foreign Minister No Sin-yong to the United States just before the convocation of the International Olympics Committee and directed him to carry on diplomatic negotiations for 3 weeks at the United Nations. It dispatched the chairman of the Korean Olympics Committee; the Korean ambassador to West Germany; the chairman of the Hyundai group, Chong Chu-yong; the chairman of the Hanjin group, Cho Chung-hun and other leading figures from political and economic circles, as well as over 100 beautiful women graduates of Ehwa Women's University and the University of Foreign Studies of Korea, to Baden-Baden and had them commit all forms of filthy acts.

Despite the fact that the 1988 Seoul Olympics were decided in such a way, the Chon Tu-hwan clique raved as if Seoul's Olympics reflect Korea's stability and strength. Thus, it is trying to improve its image as a murderous fascist regime branded by the nations of the world.

[First speaker] In summing up, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is aimed at overcoming difficulties and an economic crisis, escaping isolation at home and abroad and perpetuating the nation's division.

[Second speaker] You are correct. This is why our masses and overseas compatriots, as well as the world's public opinion, strongly oppose making Seoul the site of the 1988 Olympics.

[First speaker] The Chon Tu-hwan clique should heed public opinion at home and abroad and stop exploiting the Olympics for impure political purposes. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not try to realize its ambition for long-term power and perpetuate the nation's division by hosting the Seoul Olympics. It should immediately step down from power in accord with the unanimous demand of the masses at home and abroad. Our masses will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's antinational, antipopular criminal acts. We should more persistently wage the sacred struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship and achieve the democratization of society and national reunification.

VRPR: REAGAN ADMINISTRATION POLICIES FAIL

SK182317 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Article from feature program "Trend of World"]

[Text] In this hour we will review Reagan's domestic and foreign policy which has suffered failure and frustration.

It has been a year since Reagan entered the White House as the 40th President of the United States. In his speech at the White House on 20 January 1981, Reagan, calling for the reconstruction of a strong United States, pledged that he would achieve an economic boom, increase military capabilities and maintain close ties with U.S. allies.

At present, when we recall the past year, however, we see that these prodigious promises from the White House have been broken due to repeated failure and frustration. (Rico Chorindo), chairman of the General Federation of [words indistinct], criticized Reagan's economic policy. He said that although the Reagan administration has promised an economic boom, this promise has not been fulfilled. He added that Reagan has emptied the people's pockets, deprived the poor of [words indistinct] and increased the unemployment rate.

During the past year of the Reagan administration the U.S. economic crisis worsened. Economic stagnation and lower production continued, inflation and unemployment increased and the balance of payments worsened. Despite repeated measures to vitalize the economy, such as reduction of domestic expenditure, the economic depression has continued. As a result, the GNP in the fourth quarter of 1981 (? dropped three points). The unemployment rate continued to increase, rising to 8.5 percent at the end of 1981 from 7.4 percent at the time of Reagan's inauguration. At present, the number of those unemployed is over 9 million. People predict that this figure will increase to 9.3 million, or an 8.7 percent unemployment rate. Foreign news reports say this rate is the highest since 1939.

The past year since Reagan's inauguration was marked by repeated failures and frustrations. Reagan's foreign policy for reconstructing a strong United States and strengthening ties with its allies has faced fiasco due to the failure of the Camp David accords, aggravation of the situation in El Salvador, the increase in anti-U.S. sentiment in Latin America, the expansion of the anti-U.S. and antiwar movements in Europe, the trend in developing countries to break away from the United States and U.S. isolation from its NATO allies. In particular, Reagan's speech in October 1981 hinting deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in NATO nations in West Europe and the possibility of a nuclear war there created a fierce whirlwind of antinuclear and antiwar demonstrations throughout Europe and further accelerated the anti-U.S. struggle.

Referring to Reagan's foreign policy, Brzezinski, former U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, in an interview with the New York TIMES last December, warned that if things do not change Reagan's foreign policy will go bankrupt by this spring.

While suffering failure in his economic and foreign policies, Reagan is annoyed by strife between his Cabinet members and advisers at the White House and by troubles caused by them. Due to the strife last November between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Allen, presidential adviser for national security affairs, and the criticism of Reagan's economic policy by Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, political circles in Washington were buzzing like a beehive. Stockman said Reagan's economic policy has not been implemented smoothly. Officials in the administration fear Stockman's criticism of the economic policy has greatly marred Reagan's dignity and leadership. The U.S. Republican Party said that this criticism was a most serious political blow to Reagan.

Supporting Stockman's remarks, the U.S. Democratic Party, which had opposed Reagan's policy from the beginning, attacked the Republican administration. As shown by this, strife and discord caused by Reagan's policy have frequently occurred. Though Reagan has tried to pretend that he is stable, this has only revealed his incompetency.

The scandal involving Allen, assistant to the president for national security affairs, which was linked to his receipt of a gratuity from a Japanese magazine, has plunged Reagan into a predicament. As for this bribery case, Allen excused himself by saying that he had not used his influence in arranging an interview between a Japanese magazine, HOUSEWIVES' FRIEND, and Nancy Reagan. He denied he had done anything wrong. However, judging from the fact that he has maintained close relations with the Japanese magazine for a long time, we are suspicious. Reagan tried to protect him and keep him on as national security adviser. Reagan, however, was compelled to accept his resignation on 4 January because of continued calls for his resignation.

Reagan is suffering more from strife and discord among his staff at the White House than from his domestic and foreign policies. When he took over at the White House, Reagan promised the American people an economic boom and the construction of a strong United States. However, his achievements are disappointing.

For this reason, in commenting on Reagan's domestic and foreign policies, foreign media deride the Reagan administration and say it is surrounded by enemies. They predict that the dark cloud hanging over the White House will grow darker and heavier this year.

TEXT OF 18 DEC TANJUG INTERVIEW OF KIM IL-SONG

SK150424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and all other papers in Pyongyang January 15 carried the full text of the answers given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the delegation of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG on December 18, 1981, which reads:

I received your questionnaire. You raised a series of problems in a comprehensive way. Now I am going to make answers to some cardinal points.

I would like first to mention the achievements made by our people this year in socialist construction and the prospective tasks to be carried out in the future. The current year is a year of great importance in the building of socialism in our country. The success in the general forward movement for implementing the decision of the historic sixth congress of our party depends largely on how to wage the battle for this year, the first year of the movement.

This year we have a brilliant victory in socialist construction by conducting the first operation well in this onward movement and thus made full preparations for achieving ahead of schedule the magnificent objectives of socialist construction set forth by the sixth party congress. This year our people have registered great successes in all spheres of politics, economy and culture by carrying out vigorously the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea.

In accordance with the party's policy of giving precedence to the ideological revolution, this revolution has been pushed forward energetically, with the result that the mental and moral qualities of our working people have become still better. Today, all of our working people, firmly armed with our party's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, are working hard with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative to carry through the lines and policies laid down by the party. The entire people are rallied closely around the party with one mind and one will, and the whole society is firmly united politically and ideologically. No force on earth can break the political and ideological unity of our society based on the chuche idea.

Big progress has also been made this year in socialist economic construction. Thanks to the heightened revolutionary zeal and vigorous labour endeavours of our working people, a large number of giant monumental structures have sprung up and a great productive upswing has been brought about in all fields of the national economy, thereby further consolidating the economic foundations of the country and rapidly increasing the industrial and agricultural production.

This year, in the domain of socialist cultural construction, public education has developed further, the general cultural and technical standards of the working people have risen markedly and excellent literary and art works have been produced in plenty. Specifically, our scientists and technicians have energetically conducted scientific researches from the steadfast standpoint of chuche and thus succeeded in many scientific and technical inventions which acquire an important significance in the development of the national economy.

All these successes scored by our people in socialist construction this year constitute a sure guarantee for a faster advance and for a yet greater victory.

On the basis of these achievements our people will add spurs to the general forward movement for fulfilling the grand tasks of socialist construction set forth by the sixth party congress.

The sixth congress of our party presented the historic task of modeling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea. Patterning the whole society after the *chuche* idea means making all its members communist men of a *chuche* type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the *chuche* idea and thereby completely realizing the independence of the working masses. It calls for revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing all members of society. Only when we train them to be communist men developed in an all-round way with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural standard through a powerful struggle for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society, can we capture the ideological fortress of communism and realize the complete social equality of the working people.

It also presupposes making the national economy *chuche*-oriented, modernized and scientifically-based. Only when we guarantee the independent character of the national economy firmly, improve its technical equipment steadily and place production and management on a new scientific basis through the promotion of *chuche*-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, can we lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and provide the working people adequately with an independent material and cultural life.

The sixth congress of our party put forward the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's in order to accelerate the modeling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea. The goals are to produce annually in the near future 100,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland within the next ten years. If they are attained, our country will rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress and lay solid material and technical foundations to guarantee firmly the complete triumph of socialism, and the material and cultural standards of our people will rise very high.

At present, all our working people, with a great hope of the future and firm confidence in victory, are striving to carry out these magnificent long-term tasks. Judging from the high revolutionary enthusiasm and soaring fighting spirit of our people, I believe that these tasks will be fulfilled ahead of the set time.

Now, I would like to dwell on the immediate tasks for the reunification of our country. At the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea last year, we made a new proposal to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Our party's new reunification proposal holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It is envisaged that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to be established by the coalition of the North and the South in accordance with our party's new national reunification proposal will be a unified state representing the whole of the Korean nation and as such pursue an independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned and peace-loving policy. The programme for reunifying the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is winning full support and warm approval from all people in the North and South of our country and all overseas Koreans and evoking great sympathy among the people the world over.

If the country is to be reunified through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the military fascist ruling system should first be liquidated and society made democratic in South Korea.

In South Korea today the most harsh and shameless military fascist rule unprecedented in history is in force. The present South Korean military fascist clique who seized power in a conspiratorial manner under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists are trampling upon even the people's elementary democratic freedoms and rights and openly slaughtering people by rigging up various fascist laws and mobilizing the colossal repressive machinery.

As long as the military fascist ruling system is kept intact, which brutally suppresses and murders the patriotic-minded people who demand democracy and national reunification in South Korea, it is impossible to bring about national reconciliation and unity and realize any proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country.

All fascist laws and repressive setups should be abolished in South Korea, free political activities guaranteed for political parties, social organizations and individual personages, the military fascists forced out of power, and a democratic government set up.

One of the important tasks for achieving national reunification through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is to ease the tension of dispel the danger of war in our country. In our country huge armed forces of the North and the South now stand opposed to each other, with the military demarcation line in between. Under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion", the South Korean military fascists are bringing in a large amount of up-to-date lethal weapons and modern military equipment from the United States and are staging boisterous war exercises with the American troops almost every day. Because of the manoeuvres carried on for a new war by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is now strained to the extreme, and there is the danger of war breaking out any minute. In these circumstances where the tension has been keyed up and the danger of war is hovering, the country cannot be reunified peacefully.

In order to relax the tension and remove the danger of war in our country, the Korean military armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement.

Since a long time ago we have time and again proposed to the United States, a signatory to the Korean military armistice agreement, to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. But the U.S. authorities have not yet accepted our reasonable proposal. Keeping South Korea under their occupation, they are further increasing their military support to the South Korean military fascists.

If the U.S. authorities have the least interest in peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question, they should accept our just proposal on concluding a peace agreement and withdraw their troops from South Korea as early as possible.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their machinations to interfere in our internal affairs. The U.S. imperialists have put it forward as the basic strategy of their policy towards Korea to create "two Koreas" and are resorting to every possible means to realize it. They are instigating the South Korean puppet clique to national division and North-South confrontation and actively patronizing them. This is the main obstacle to our country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The United States should no longer pursue its "two Koreas" policy which runs counter to the desire of the entire Korean people and the trend of the times; it should refrain from backing the South Korean military fascist clique who stifle democracy and savagely repress the people and should give up all its interference in the domestic affairs of Korea. If the United States takes its hands off South Korea and desists from obstructing Korea's reunification, our nation will set up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and reunify the country peacefully with concrete efforts.

In order to reunify the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is essential to achieve a great unity of the entire nation. The proposal on the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is designed to attain national reunification. Accordingly, it presupposes a great unity of the entire nation. National reunification is inconceivable apart from the cooperation and unity of the nation, and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo cannot be set up without great national unity. All the Koreans in the North, the South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification transcending the differences in ideology and social system, party affiliation and political views, and should actively come out in the formation of a great national united front.

With a view to realizing the proposal on setting up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as early as possible, the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the republic jointly proposed last August to convene a conference for the promotion of the national reunification with the participation of representatives of various parties and groups and personages of all strata in the North, the South and abroad, who aspire after the country's reunification. The publication of this proposal was warmly supported by broad segments of our compatriots at home and abroad. The conference for the promotion of the national reunification, when convened, will sincerely discuss and solve various problems related to national reunification including the question of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

There are still various hurdles in the way of national reunification owing to the obstructive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. However, our country will surely be reunified thanks to the vigorous struggle of the entire Korean people and the positive support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deep gratitude to the Yugoslav League of Communists and the government and people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for their active support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification.

Now let me speak on the need to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement is a progressive one that opposes all manner of domination and subjugation and strives for independence; it is a powerful revolutionary force of our times that stands in confrontation with imperialism. As the Nonaligned Movement appeared on the arena of history as an independent political force and developed to be an extensive international movement, the anti-imperialist independent forces have been strengthened decisively and the imperialist reactionary forces extremely weakened.

Today the Nonaligned Movement is playing a great role in the development of the world situation and in the solution of international problems. Thanks to the united struggle of the nonaligned countries, various international issues are being settled fairly in conformity with the demand and interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces, and the old orders whereby great powers indulged in arbitrariness and controlled everything are gradually crumbling in the international arena. The Nonaligned Movement is greatly contributing to defending the sovereignty of the peoples of the new-emerging forces against all sorts of domination and interference, subjugation and inequality and to safeguarding world peace and security against the aggression and war policy of the imperialists.

Now that the Nonaligned Movement has been expanded and developed into a worldwide movement and its influence is growing as the days go by, the imperialists persist in their manoeuvres to divide and wreck the movement and to draw its member states under their domination.

The imperialist moves to disrupt, alienate and win over new-emerging countries have caused many complex problems within this movement, so that it undergoes some trying ordeals.

At present, the nonaligned countries are confronted with a weighty task of smashing the crafty attempts of the imperialists for division, alienation and scramble and of further strengthening the Nonaligned Movement. The strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement require the unity of its member nations. Unity is the life of its member nations. Unity is the life and soul of the Nonaligned Movement and the source of its strength. Unity is inseparable from the Nonaligned Movement, and without achieving unity it cannot be strengthened and developed. Only through the unity of its member states can it become a powerful force vigorously advancing the history of mankind and put into effect its lofty aim and ideal.

What is most important in bringing about the unity of the Nonaligned Movement is that all its member states maintain independence firmly. Maintenance of independence is the fundamental ideal and the basis of unity for the Nonaligned Movement. Only when all its member nations hold fast to independence, can this movement achieve unity, and unity based on independence alone can be a solid, genuine unity.

The nonaligned countries should adhere firmly to an independent stand and resolutely reject all sorts of foreign interference, and they should not follow other countries blindly or act as their agents. They should respect the independence of other countries. They should neither meddle in others' internal affairs nor take issue with them over their matters.

The nonaligned countries should strictly observe the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement and preserve their peculiarities properly. They should not follow any bloc or be dragged into it. And they should refrain from drawing outside forces into the Nonaligned Movement or leading it to a bloc.

All the nonaligned countries should place unity above anything else and make active efforts to consolidate the unity of the movement. They should under no circumstances do anything detrimental to the unity of this movement but should do what is helpful to the unity.

Nonaligned nations should settle differences and disputes between individual countries on the principle of unity. They should not be at feud with each other, fooled by the imperialist tricks to play off one nation against another; differences and disputes between individual countries should be settled by means of negotiations between the parties concerned in the national interests of both sides and to the benefit of the nonalignment as a whole. This is the way to strike at the imperialists who try to create bad blood among the new-emerging nations and fish in troubled waters, the way to overcome successfully various obstacles lying ahead of the nonalignment, and to strengthen the unity of this movement.

Nonaligned countries should not only firmly unite with each other politically, but closely cooperate economically and technically. Among the nonaligned nations, the developing countries are those with valuable experience and advanced technology achieved in the course of creating a new life, and those with a wealth of resources and funds. If they strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual accommodation, the new-emerging nations will be able to resolve successfully the food problem and other difficult and complex questions cropping up in building a new society, without asking for help from big powers. Firmly maintaining the principle of self-reliance, the nonaligned nations should actively engage in interchanges and closely cooperate with each other, those with technology contributing technology, those with resources contributing resources, and those with funds contributing funds.

At present, the nonaligned nations, the developing countries, have set up many organizations for economic and technical cooperation and are enhancing their roles. They hold international meetings to develop science, education, culture and technology and take practical measures. We consider this excellent. If they take joint steps in solid political unity and close economic and technical cooperation under the banner of independence against imperialism, the nonaligned countries will be able to consolidate and advance the nonalignment quickly and fulfil with credit their noble mission entrusted by human history and the new-emerging peoples.

Yugoslavia is a long-standing member nation of the nonalignment. Twenty years ago, when the world was divided into blocs and the spheres of influence and when the danger of another world war was growing, heads of state from many countries including Yugoslavia met in Belgrade with noble ideas of freedom and equality, peace and progress, and put up the banner of nonalignment.

I would like to appraise highly the great contribution made by Comrade Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, in the foundation, consolidation and development of the nonalignment. It is not long since our country became a member of the nonalignment. But ever since we joined the ranks of this movement, we have made every possible effort to strengthen and develop this movement. As it has done in the past, so in the future, too, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will adhere to the principles and idea of the nonalignment and strive to strengthen and develop this movement.

Next, I am going to talk about the general international situation and the questions of defending world peace and security at present.

Today, the international situation on the whole is very complex and tense. A fierce struggle is now going on between the anti-imperialist forces of independence and the forces of domination on the international scene. The people's revolutionary struggle for independence against imperialism is growing stronger day by day, whereas the great powers' moves for aggression and scramble to keep and expand their domination are becoming more undisguised.

Alarmed at the intensifying revolutionary struggle of the progressive people of the world, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their domination. The imperialists are resorting to ceaseless armed intervention, subversion and destructive moves to stamp out the people's struggle for national independence and a new society. They are intensifying the scramble to put newly-independent countries under their domination. In particular, they are beefing up armed forces of aggression on a large scale and continuously increasing military bases for aggression in major zones of resources and strategic areas and slyly manoeuvring to establish political, economic and military control over the countries in these regions.

On account of the imperialist moves for aggression and war, the international situation is extremely tense, and the danger of a new world war is growing with every passing day. At present, the danger of another world war is hovering over Korea, the Middle East, and also Europe.

All the peace-loving people of the world should launch an active struggle to frustrate the daily stepped-up imperialist policy of aggression and war and to defend world peace and security. Today, no task is more urgent for the peace-loving, progressive people of the world than to prevent a new world war. Prevention of a new world war and defence of world peace and security demand that all anti-imperialist, independent forces conduct an energetic peace movement in firm unity.

The progressive people of the world who love peace should resolutely protest against and denounce the imperialists' machinations for aggression and war and deal a heavy blow to imperialism everywhere it stretches out its tentacles of aggression. Further, the progressive countries of the world should not follow the imperialist policy of aggression and war but should firmly maintain independence. This will decisively weaken the imperialist forces of aggression and further isolate them internationally, thus making them impotent and rendering it impossible for them to unleash a new world war at will.

In order to safeguard world peace and security, military buildup and arms drive should be discontinued and complete disarmament achieved. The imperialists' military buildup and armament expansion that become more undisguised with each passing day strain the international situation still more and cause deep apprehensions to the peace-loving people of the world. All the progressive people should strive to check and frustrate the imperialists' military buildup and armament expansion and to bring about complete disarmament.

To dissolve all military blocs is important in defending world peace and security. Military blocs are a permanent factor threatening world peace and security. The peace-loving people of the world should strive to dissolve all military blocs including the aggressive ones of the imperialists. While military blocs are dissolved, the aggressive military bases in other countries should be dismantled and foreign troops withdrawn. We strongly demand that all foreign military bases in South Korea and in many other parts of the world be removed and that all aggressive troops be withdrawn unconditionally.

In order to defend world peace and security, a stout struggle should be waged to create nuclear-free, peace zones in various areas of the world. Nuclear weapons that could spell disasters for mankind are now being stockpiled in many parts of the world, and they are gradually propagated to wider areas. To prevent a new world war and save mankind from the horrors of nuclear war, the testing, manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons should be banned throughout the world and they should all be scrapped. A vigorous struggle is going on in many European countries and many other parts of the world to check the manufacture of neutron weapons and to create nuclear-free, peace zones. This is very gratifying.

We will strive to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The Korean people ardently love peace. It is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic to fight for a lasting peace and security of the world. As in the past, so in the future, our party and the government of the republic will closely unite with the peoples of all progressive countries of the world including the socialist and non-aligned countries and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

KWP SUPPORTS JSP CALL FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

SK160416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (KCNA) -- The Workers Party of Korea fully supported the proposal made by Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Asukata at a news conference on December 13 to call a meeting of political parties and scholars of the Asian region for expanding the nuclear-free peace zone to the whole areas of Asia and the Pacific.

This stand was manifested in a letter sent by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party in connection with the question of convening an Asian regional meeting for the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone.

The letter pointed out that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties were favorably developing day by day in the common struggle for defending peace and democracy against the imperialist aggression and war policy.

Recalling that a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Chairman Ichio Asukata visited our country in March last year and adopted with our party a joint declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone in the northeast Asian region, the letter said: This was an event of great significance in the common struggle of the two parties for guaranteeing peace and security in Asia.

It continued: We highly appreciate the broad activities conducted by your party at home and abroad for the implementation of the joint declaration.

We approached with deep interest particularly the proposal for convening a meeting of political parties and scholars of the Asian region to expand the nuclear-free peace zone to the whole areas of Asia and the Pacific, which was made by Mr. Asukata, chairman of your party, at a news conference in Sapporo, Hokkaido, on December 13.

Our party expresses full support to this proposal of Mr. Chairman Asukata, considering it to be an important and timely proposal for guaranteeing world peace and security against the ever more wanton machinations of the imperialists, a proposal fully according with the spirit of the joint declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone in northeast Asia on which an agreement has already been reached between our two parties.

Proposing to call such meeting as early as possible in Tokyo, Japan, or another country thought suitable, the letter expressed the hope to meet a delegate of the Japan Socialist Party at any place to have a concrete discussion on this question.

Our party will in the future, too, as in the past, extend active support and firm solidarity with you in your just struggle for peace and democracy, disarmament and neutrality, and make energetic efforts to further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations established between us, declared the letter in conclusion.

VRPR CITES KIM CHONG-IL AS 'GREAT LEADER'

SK180446 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Helsinki -- On 9 January, the branch of the Finnish-Korea Friendship Association in Turku held a lecture meeting on the birthday of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Displayed at the front of the lecture meeting hall was a portrait of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. At the lecture meeting, lawmaker (Arne Risayoken), chairman of the Turku branch of the Finnish-Korea Friendship Association, said that Secretary Comrade dear leader of the Korean people Kim Chong-il is the true leader of people who leads revolution and construction to victory with boundless noble virtue and outstanding and tested leadership. At the lecture meeting, he noted that the North is achieving splendid development and miracles which astound the people of the world, and can construct large structures which take other countries many years to construct in only a few months or 1 or 2 years. He continued that Comrade Kim Chong-il, great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of the Korean people and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, is leading this rewarding struggle of the Korean people and that the birthday of Secretary Comrade dear leader Kim Chong-il will come soon. He said that when he visited the DPRK as a member of the Finnish Solidarity Group With the Korean Reunification last September, he was able to discern that Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il, with the nature of the great leader, is organizing and leading the struggle for revolution and construction and is devoting himself to the people.

He continued to introduce materials about the greatness and the wise leadership of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In conclusion, he said that he extends warm congratulations and greetings to him on the occasion of the birthday of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and wishes him a long life.

BRIEFS

LSWYK DELEGATION TO INDIA -- Pyongyang, January 15 -- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang-yong left Pyongyang by air on January 14 to attend an international youth conference scheduled in India. It was seen off at the airport by personage concerned Choe Yong-hae and an official of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 15 Jan 82 SK]

ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED ON OCCASION OF NATIONAL DAY

BK170628 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Station editorial: "To Be Determined To Successfully Fulfill the Duties of This Year for the Glorious Future of Our Country"]

[Text] The recent solemn third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day gave our people cause for great elation due to the enormous revolutionary gains obtained from the bloody sacrifices, intelligence and spirit of our brothers and sisters during the past 3 years.

Our people always have firm confidence in the advancement of their country and nation to prosperity due to their industrious tradition combined with the national and international solidarity forces. It has been only 3 short years since our nation's liberation. The Kampuchean people, who only had bare hands and faced all kinds of shortages, built their country and nation from piles of skeletons and ashes unprecedented in this world. Although the period of construction of the nation and the fatherland is short, we note that our country is rapidly developing in all fields.

We have scored great, satisfactory victories in the fields of agriculture, industry, handicrafts, communications and transportation, culture, education, health, the armed forces and foreign affairs. Despite the development of our national society, these revolutionary gains and the resulting world acclamation, we must not be completely satisfied because the wishes of our nation and society oblige our revolution to fulfill many more tasks. We always remember the many complicated difficulties that our people met after the 7 January 1979 liberation. At that time, our country was full of piles of ashes and bones, and our people suffered from persistent disease. These disastrous and tragic occurrences are heinous legacies of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists. No one believed that our people could overcome these grave consequences. Our people not only survive, but score glorious successes in all fields in the defense and the construction of the nation and the fatherland. Because of these achievements, the PRK's prestige is well known and highly regarded on the international scene.

We are very proud of the enormous revolutionary gains of the past 3 years. The standard of living of our people, from the towns to isolated mountainous areas, has improved with every passing day. The agricultural base was developed by increasing the cultivated areas in conjunction with the strengthening of the production solidarity groups throughout the country. We have also achieved great successes in the field of education. Schools have now been established everywhere. Kindergartens and universities are open to 1.5 million pupils and students. Illiteracy was successfully abolished step by step. The health service has been strengthened and developed satisfactorily. There are hospitals in towns, provinces, districts and communes to serve the people. These revolutionary gains are evidence that the solidarity forces of our entire people and nation are firmly determined to struggle against all difficulties and suffering until they are successful.

On the other hand, although we have had shortages during the past 3 years, our enemies cannot do anything to us. In fact, last year the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists tried to engage in all types of poisonous maneuvers in creating the so-called Kampuchean issue. They pushed the Thai reactionary powerholders to bring pressure on three Khmer reactionary and traitorous groups -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- for the formation of a coalition government. They waged all types of psychological warfare aimed at misleading the world public opinion into believing that there are two state powers and two controlled regions in Kampuchea. With firm confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our people have raised the banners of patriotism and international solidarity, particularly the solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and various fraternal socialist countries. Our people have smashed all poisonous tricks of the enemies, who suffered from bitter defeat. Therefore, the victory scored by our people also belongs to different fraternal socialist countries because these achievements are closely related to the sincere assistance and support of the socialist community. All peace- and justice-loving public opinion throughout the world is elated and acclaims these

brilliant victories. In fact, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day, we received many greetings messages from friendly countries near and far. These messages highly praised the great revolutionary gains that are brilliant achievements of our people under the correct leadership of the KPRP during the past 3 years. In conjunction with the unceasing development of our country, our people have a stable standard of living. Our country and nation are independent. Our people live in peace. Our enemies are very angry, and are trying to find all types of poisonous maneuvers to obstruct the advance of our people. Therefore, the path that we have to follow is a long one and there are many complicated difficulties along it. But we are confident that victory is always at our side. All our people should fulfill obligations for our nation and fatherland. First of all, they must unite with each other and actively participate in the production movement. The cultivated land area should be increased. Animal husbandry, the planting of subsidiary crops and rice production should be intensified and increased to the maximum. In particular, the mountain of international solidarity should be strengthened and developed, particularly the union with Vietnam, in order to defend our national independence and our territorial integrity and to smash all our enemies' poisonous tricks, which are aimed at destroying our revolutionary gains. We must repair and restore industry, handicrafts, various factories and enterprises in order to make them more efficient, guaranteeing the quality and quantity of production. We must do everything possible to provide clothing for our children, grandchildren and people. All of them must go to schools and illiteracy must be abolished forever from the territory of the PRK.

Although these are heavy obligations, we hope and are firmly confident that we can definitely fulfill them because we had many significant and good experiences during the past 3 years. We have the national and international solidarity forces, particularly the solidarity with fraternal Vietnam and Laos. In particular, there is the correct and clear-sighted leadership guidance of the KPRP. We are determined to successfully fulfill the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the third front congress. We are resolute in heightening our spirit in increasing production in conformity with the slogan: Increasing production is loving the nation, saving is loving the people, in order to raise our people's standard of living toward prosperity. We must do everything for the brilliant victory of the PRK history, to make it flourish and spread, as pleasant as blooming flowers.

PHNOM PENH ARMED FORCES REVIEW 1981 ACHIEVEMENTS

BK160340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The Phnom Penh armed forces recently held a meeting to sum up the achievements scored in implementing the directives adopted by the party in 1981 and to establish new guidelines for 1982 to be applied by units and soldiers in 11 wards.

Opening the meeting, Comrade (Phon Saroeun), Phnom Penh armed forces commander, summed up all achievements by noting that the armed forces had successfully maintained security for the people in Phnom Penh municipality. Many reactionaries, whose networks had opposed the revolution, had been arrested. The comrade praised the armed forces for these victories, which, he said, were due to the efforts of all cadres and combatants, who firmly fulfilled their duties in serving the revolution and the people. They also removed all those who did not serve the revolution. The armed forces are united and have maintained good solidarity with our Vietnamese friends in order to fulfill their responsibilities by transforming their struggle activities into good competitive performance.

Afterward, representatives of all units and individuals who performed well briefed the meeting on their good experiences in carrying out their duties. Representatives of all units expressed their determination to develop their groups in all fields and increase their close solidarity with our Vietnamese friends in order to defeat all maneuvers of the imperialists, expansionists and reactionaries.

Later, Comrade Khim Pon, deputy secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, spoke to the meeting. He told all cadres and combatants that they must unite with each other to oppose all enemy acts of psychological warfare aimed at creating insecurity in the capital in order to destroy the revolution. The comrade stressed that the armed forces must know their revolutionary duties, understand the masses and make the people like them in order to struggle against the enemies' tricks.

To close the meeting, Comrade Khim Pon and Comrade (Phon Saroeun) presented honor banners, congratulatory certificates and letters to 266 units and individuals who showed good performances.

DK RED CROSS CONFERENCE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

BK121300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
11 Jan 82

[Text] On 17 December 1981 the third annual conference for 1981 of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society was solemnly held in the Phnum Malai region of Democratic Kampuchea. After examining and discussing the report on the society's activities in 1981 and setting targets for activities in 1982, the conference unanimously adopted a number of important resolutions, including the three following resolutions:

Resolution of the Third Annual Conference of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society
Appealing for the Direct Distribution of Humanitarian Aid to the Suffering Kampuchean People

For nearly 3 years the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have made efforts to provide all types of assistance and support and to accord all types of humanitarian aid to the suffering Kampuchean people. As a humanitarian organization of the Democratic Kampuchean state sharing weal and woe with the people, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has spared no effort in transporting foodstuffs and humanitarian aid and distributing them to the Kampuchean people both near and far, deep inside the country, with a high sense of responsibility.

However, in the past, the humanitarian aid that the Red Cross and Government of Democratic Kampuchea have received has been extremely minimal compared with that given to the Phnom Penh puppets. In fact, as the international community well knows, the humanitarian aid transmitted through the Phnom Penh puppets has been looted and diverted by the Le Duan authorities to feed their aggressor troops and to be sent to Vietnam. Moreover, in their attempt to starve the Kampuchean people in general, the Le Duan authorities, on the one hand, have detained the people in strategic hamlets and prevented them from taking part in production and, on the other hand, they have looted, destroyed and burned the small amount of rice and other crops surreptitiously and painstakingly planted by the Kampuchean people. As a result, millions of Kampuchean people continue to be hungry and many of them die from starvation every day.

Though the aid donor countries have deep feelings of generosity and sympathy for the victimized Kampuchean people, none of the humanitarian aid distributed through the Phnom Penh puppets has ever reached the hands of the Kampuchean people. On the contrary, this aid has instead benefited the Vietnamese aggressor troops which were writhing in their death throes on the Kampuchean battlefield, enabling them to restore their force and continue massacring the Kampuchean people. Therefore, not only do the intentions and wishes of the aid donor countries that want to help restore the lives of the victimized Kampuchean people remain unfulfilled, but they are grossly and insolently trampled on and sneezed at by the Le Duan Vietnamese.

The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society firmly believes that the aid donor countries certainly do not agree to the Le Duan authorities' use of their generous aid for massacring the Kampuchean people. For this reason, in order to ensure that all the humanitarian aid really reaches the hands of the victimized Kampuchean people, the third annual conference of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society would like to appeal to the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to give more plentiful humanitarian aid to the suffering Kampuchean people through the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society and refrain from giving aid through the Phnom Penh puppets.

The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all countries in the world that have supported and accorded international humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people with the pure and commendable intention of helping the Kampuchean people survive and develop in the future.

The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society is firmly convinced that all aid donor countries will take necessary measures to ensure that humanitarian aid will be distributed in sufficient quantities to the suffering Kampuchean people through the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society. In this way, it is not only a humanitarian act, but an act of justice contributing to bringing pressure to bear on the Hanoi authorities to withdraw their more than 250,000 aggressor troops from Kampuchea, thus restoring peace and happiness to the Kampuchean people and freeing them from hunger -- a heavy burden on the shoulders of the international community at present.

[Signed] Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, 17 December 1981

Resolution of the Third Annual Conference for 1981 of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society Denouncing and Condemning the Use of Toxic Chemical Weapons by the Le Duan Authorities in Kampuchea

For more than 3 years, as part of their policy to exterminate the Kampuchean race, the Le Duan authorities have massacred more than 2.5 million Kampucheans in a most terrifying and tragic manner. At present, along with the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops' use of conventional arms to kill the Kampuchean people and the detention of the Kampuchean people in strategic hamlets to prevent them from engaging in production and, subsequently, to starve them to death, the Le Duan authorities have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people in a most cruel and savage manner.

In 1979-80, they waged toxic chemical warfare throughout Kampuchea, in the jungles and rural areas as well as in the townships and cities, to kill off both the military men and the innocent Kampuchean civilians. Thousands of Kampucheans were killed and thousands of others were seriously incapacitated. They fired poisonous gas shells from artillery, scattered fuming, poisonous gas canisters and spread toxic chemical substances from aircraft or helicopters over water sources used daily by the people. In 1981 they further intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons in a premeditated and systematic manner by assigning their agents trained in the use of poison to mingle with the people in villages and communes. These agents surreptitiously mixed poison by all means, pouring it on food, sweets, fish, meat, vegetables, rice, tobacco, medicines and so on. They even injected poison into fruits on trees.

Because they are seriously bogged down on the military and diplomatic fronts, their ultimate and most perfidious maneuver is to massacre the Kampuchean people with toxic chemical weapons in order to intimidate and frighten the Kampuchean people and the army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and prevent them from waging a protracted resistance against them.

In face of this most ferocious genocidal crime of the Le Duan authorities, the third annual conference for 1981 of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society would like to vehemently denounce and condemn and categorically oppose this use of toxic chemical weapons already rejected by the international community, for it is a most inhuman act violating the Geneva Convention and trampling on the UN resolution resolutely calling for an end to the use of toxic chemicals. At the same time, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society would like to appeal to the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all countries in the world to join hands in launching all kinds of movements to timely force the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities to stop using toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people are a peaceful people, who want to live in peace within the present borders of their country. However, they have fallen victim to the savage aggression and massacre of the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities. Therefore, the checking of the criminal hands of the Le Duan authorities and the prevention of continued use of toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea constitute a just and humanitarian act that enables the Kampuchean people to survive and exist like the peoples of other countries in the world.

For this reason, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society is firmly convinced that the governments, Red Cross societies, mass organizations, personalities at all levels and peoples of all countries in the world will certainly join hands in seeking by all means to force the Le Duan authorities to stop using toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea, thus effectively contributing to the rapid restoration of peace in Kampuchea.

[Signed] Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, 17 December 1981

Resolution of the Third Annual Conference for 1981 of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society on the Application for Membership in the Federation of Red Cross Societies

Since its founding on 17 July 1979, in its capacity as the sole humanitarian organization of the Democratic Kampuchean state -- a full member of the United Nations -- the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has braved and overcome all kinds of obstacles, contributing to the efforts of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in carrying out its mission both at home and abroad. At home, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has joined with various competent state organizations in transporting and distributing supplies to the people, providing assistance and medical treatment to those suffering from diseases or war and disseminating knowledge about sanitation and preventive measures against contagious diseases as well as helping the disabled, widows and orphans to manage their daily lives. The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has also promoted hygienic and antiepidemic preventive activities among the school children, and has made efforts to intensify other activities as well.

Abroad, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has solicited and collected all types of humanitarian aid for the suffering Kampuchean people; has welcomed guests representing the Chinese and Japanese Red Cross Societies and other representatives of humanitarian organizations visiting Democratic Kampuchea; and has met with the International Red Cross in Geneva and Japan and various mass organizations in Europe. At the same time, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has exposed, denounced and condemned all kinds of crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors, including the use of toxic chemical weapons, against the innocent Kampuchean people. In 1981 the contacts between the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and the Red Cross societies of other countries made another step forward through the sending of letters to other Red Cross societies in the world, including the Red Cross societies of ASEAN countries, China and Japan, in which it was requested that the Phnom Penh puppet Red Cross be barred from attending the 24th conference of the International Red Cross in Manila.

Also, in 1981, for the first time, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society directly received humanitarian aid from the Red Cross societies of China and Japan.

With other Red Cross societies, and particularly with the International Red Cross, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society has always wished to strengthen and expand bonds of friendship and to cooperate closely in all future humanitarian enterprises on the international scene. For this reason, in 1979 the chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society personally called on the chairman of the International Red Cross in Geneva and applied for membership in the Federation of Red Cross Societies, for the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society is recognized by the legitimate Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people throughout the country as the sole humanitarian organization in Kampuchea that resolutely serves the people, shares weal and woe and life and death with the Kampuchean people, and assists them at all times. As for the group that the Phnom Penh puppets call their Kampuchean Red Cross, it is in no way a humanitarian organization. It is made up of two, three or, at most, four persons forced by the Le Duan authorities to go around deceiving world opinion in an attempt to divert humanitarian aid intended for the Kampuchean people to feed the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea and to be sent to Vietnam. As for the Phnom Penh administration, it is a power installed by the bayonets of the Le Duan authorities and is merely a shadow of the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops. Therefore, their so-called Kampuchean Red Cross is nothing more than a sham humanitarian organization of an illegitimate state. Not only does it not represent the Kampuchean people, but it is a tool for the Le Duan authorities to massacre the Kampuchean people.

For this reason, the conference of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross would like to express most profound thanks and full support for the decision of the Red Cross representatives of the overwhelming majority of countries in the world who categorically opposed the participation, even as an observer, of the Phnom Penh puppet Red Cross in the 24th conference of the International Red Cross in Manila last November.

With the intention of salvaging the victimized Kampuchean people from the war of genocide of the Le Duan authorities and effectively cooperating with the Red Cross societies of other countries in the future, the annual conference of the Kampuchean Red Cross requests that the International Committee of the Red Cross accept the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society as a full member of the Federation of Red Cross Societies in Geneva. At the same time, the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross would like to appeal to the Red Cross societies of other countries that voted against the presence of the Phnom Penh puppet Red Cross at the 24th international conference of Red Cross Societies in Manila to continue to intervene so that the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross becomes a full member of the Federation of Red Cross Societies.

The Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society firmly believes that other Red Cross societies will ensure that the above-mentioned proposal of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society is fulfilled.

[Signed] Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, 17 December 1981

VODK CONDEMNS SRV 'GENOCIDE' IN RATANAKIRI

BK150400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
13 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemies Are Barbarously Committing Genocide Against Our Ethnic Minorities in Ratanakiri Province"]

[Text] On 28 December the Vietnamese enemy aggressors gathered our ethnic minorities of all ages -- young and old, male and female -- in the regions they temporarily control in Ratanakiri Province and confined them in their strategic hamlets in Bor Kev, Ban Lung and Lomphat.

Many of our ethnic minority people were sent by the Vietnamese enemy to their country. The Vietnamese forced young men to enlist as soldiers to fight and die in their place. Males were forced to perform heavy tasks, such as building barracks, cutting wood and constructing roads. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors forced our people to leave their villages, houses and ricefields without taking anything with them, and gathered them in their strategic hamlets. The paddy, rice and personal belongings of our brothers and sisters were stolen by the Vietnamese enemy. The enemy burned our people's houses and villages and destroyed the crops stored in their villages and in the ricefields.

During the past 3 years of their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have oppressed and killed our people of all nationalities in Ratanakiri Province as well as throughout the entire northeastern region. They have done this because this region is an isolated area, far removed from national and international scrutiny. On the other hand, the Vietnamese aggressors are racists and consider themselves to be a great race, which they use as a justification for committing acts of oppression and genocide against the ethnic minorities in Vietnam and Kampuchea. Because of their genocidal policy against the entire Kampuchean race, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors dare to oppress and commit acts of genocide against our people of all nationalities in Ratanakiri Province.

Despite their sufferings from the oppression and suppression of the barbarous Vietnamese expansionists for more than 3 years, our people of all nationalities in Ratanakiri Province as well as throughout the northeastern region have never feared them and never bowed to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and race exterminators.

Our brothers and sisters have raised the banners of the great national union and the great union of all nationalities by closely cooperating with the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. They have resolutely and bravely struggled against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and race exterminators until Ratanakiri Province and a major portion of the northeastern region was completely liberated from the most barbarous and fascist grip of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The barbarous Vietnamese enemy aggressors have become bogged down in this struggle. They have encountered many difficulties in all fields and have gathered in defensive positions in centers and along Route 19.

Faced with the most criminal acts of genocide committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our people of all nationalities in Ratanakiri Province and throughout the northeastern region are determined to transform their sufferings, anger and hatred against the Vietnamese murderers and aggressors into a concrete struggle to be waged in all forms against the enemies from inside and outside the country until they are all driven from Kampuchean territory.

VODK: RUSSIAN KILLED IN CHHEP-THALABARIVAT

BK191019 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
18 Jan 82

[Text] Last December our comrades in arms on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield killed 103 Vietnamese enemy troops and wounded 140 others for a total of 243 enemy casualties. Among those killed were a Soviet adviser and a policeman of Preah Vihear Province. They destroyed seven trucks, a motorcycle, three stretches of road totaling 400 meters in length and a quantity of war materiel. They seized a B-40, and RPG, an AK, three handgrenades and a quantity of materiel. Our comrades in arms also routed two Vietnamese intervention units -- a battalion-sized unit and a brigade-sized unit. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 113,000 new punji stakes, dug 320 punji pitfalls and set 210 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield!

VODK REPORTS SRV RAILROAD IN BAKAN-PURSAT CUT

BK280908 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
26 Dec 81

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 27 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 25 others for a total of 52 enemy casualties. They destroyed a military barracks and seized an M-79, two AK's, an AR-15 and a quantity of military materiel. Our comrades in arms also destroyed 18 sections of railroad track totaling 210 meters and a 10-meter water pipe. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 170,000 new punji stakes, dug 150 punji pitfalls and set 100 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield!

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON KHMER ROUGE LOGISTICS BASE

In the item entitled "AFP: Khmer Rouge Recapture Major Logistics Base," published in the 15 January DAILY REPORT, p H 7, an error was inadvertently made in rendering the name of the Democratic Kampuchean deputy prime minister in charge of national defense, Son Sen. Paragraph two, from line one, should read: "...the headquarters of General Son Sen, the Khmer Rouge deputy premier for defence..."

Paragraph three, line nine, should read: "...Gen Son Sen and his men..."

ARUN: SOVIET LETTER HOAX CONTROVERSY CLOSED

BK190434 Bangkok POST in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry wanted the "hoax" letter issue closed to avoid straining the Thai-Soviet relations, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong said yesterday.

Dr Arun said that his ministry had no plan to further question the Soviet ambassador concerning the latest evidence that the letter which told Thailand not to cooperate with the U.S. and China to overthrow the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea, was not a hoax, as claimed otherwise by Ambassador Yuriy Kuznetsov.

The signature in the letter, allegedly belonging to the Soviet Embassy's press officer, Mr Vyacheslav Pisarchik, and claimed to be fake, was similar to the one in the landing card filled out by him when he arrived in Bangkok last year.

"I regard the matter as closed. I summoned the ambassador to take the letter back and I delivered a protest over the rude diplomatic note," Dr Arun said. He said Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila also received the letter, which said: "We call upon Thailand to cease its collaboration with the U.S. and Chinese imperialists who seek to overthrow legally constituted governments in Indochina, as well as in Afghanistan and other parts of the world."

SRV CRITICISM OF ASEAN STAND ON AID VIEWED

BK131500 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Zero on the Scale of One to Ten"]

[Text] Radio Hanoi has done it again. It has tried once more to twist the facts to suit its own publicist. On 12 January Radio Hanoi criticized ASEAN for making representation to the French Government concerning the latter's decision to extend aid to Hanoi. Radio Hanoi went on to say such action is contrary to what ASEAN claims, namely, that ASEAN does not follow China in opposing and weakening Vietnam.

We must state once again that the ASEAN countries oppose Vietnam because on 25 December 1978 Vietnam invaded Kampuchea with massive military forces, overthrew the Government of Kampuchea and established the Heng Samrin regime in its place. Vietnam continues to occupy Kampuchea with 170,000 to 200,000 troops. Vietnam's act of aggression wrecks all the rules of international conduct and the principles of the United Nations Charter, of which Vietnam is a member.

The United Nations General Assembly has criticized Vietnam each year during its annual sessions and has called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops. Vietnam has completely ignored these calls. Because of this, the ASEAN countries and other likeminded nations totaling over 100 sovereign nations have continuously campaigned for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, including urging all nations to stop giving aid and assistance to Vietnam, as this would condone and perpetuate the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea.

Vietnam's economic difficulties are not the result of natural calamities, but due to garrisoning 200,000 of its troops in a sovereign country. These are the reasons behind ASEAN's representation to the French Government. ASEAN cannot accept Vietnam's action in using military force to overthrow the legitimate government of another country. Therefore, ASEAN opposes Vietnam, as Radio Hanoi states. As for weakening Vietnam, it is Vietnam itself which is doing that, for nobody else but the Vietnamese leaders can be responsible for the consequences of invading another country and maintaining a massive garrison there.

On the scale of zero to ten for Radio Hanoi's latest attempt to twist the facts, Radio Hanoi can only be given zero.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK140245 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Diplomacy Can Sometimes Be Quite Funny"]

[Text] If Hanoi tried to rap ASEAN knuckles, the question will be: "What else is new?" The operative word is, of course, "tried," and Hanoi has been trying that again and again, not only in broadcasts and press release -- few listen or read them -- but in such talks as in the UN General Assembly. Let us try to conjure up a scene in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in Hanoi. The ASEAN ambassadors have been called on the carpet -- we are sure all of them kept their diplomatic poise and suppressed their levity -- and a representative of the Foreign Ministry walks in. It could not be handled by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach because suppressed levity may bubble into overt sniggering.

With this charade all set up, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry representative starts reading from a sheet of paper -- he has to read it from a prepared text, since if he falters on one word, he would be sent to fight in the Kampuchean front -- and tells the ambassadors that they were all inhuman in their Association of Southeast Asian Nations making a representation to French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson not to give any aid to Vietnam. The text of what this 'representative' read has not been made public, but we can swear that it did not [word printed in italics] contain a sentence like: "It is no business of ASEAN how much aid our former imperial masters give us."

We are also sure that during this process of reading the 'protest' or 'demarche' or whatever else one calls it in diplomatic lingo, the ASEAN diplomats kept their diplomatic cool. These ambassadors and their assistants are, of course, in what are called 'hardship posts' and their sense of humour must have been faltering, if not altogether lost. On such occasions, our lack of knowledge of diplomatic protocol tells us, the ASEAN diplomats do not have a right to reply. They could, we presume, later submit a 'note.'

When all this diplomatic rubbish is out of the way, let us talk about dollars and cents -- sorry, about rubles and francs. Actually, it does not matter what currency it is so far as Vietnam is concerned, so long as it is foreign and it is not Kampuchean riels. The logic of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's protest to ASEAN that the members should not attempt to back French aid [as published] is quite clear. Politically, if the present masters dump rubles to keep the occupation of Kampuchea going, then the former masters should dump francs to keep the home fires burning. The logic is irrefutable.

But can they do it? The Soviet Union has just signed an aid-and-trade deal of U.S. \$4,000 million with Poland. In France, even before the banks were nationalized, money has been flowing -- no, flying -- out of the country. Whether Poland will get the assistance from Moscow according to the agreement signed will have to be seen. The same goes for French aid to Vietnam. Countries never renege on aid-and-trade agreements, they just go on postponing the actual grants and, even then, they give machineries or surplus food which benefits the donors more than the recipients. But that is not the case with the Soviet Union. She has to keep her various wars going -- Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, El Salvador, etc -- but her own economy is not in great trouble, since Third World countries are only too eager to sell her raw materials and foodstuffs even under long-range payment terms. But so far as France is concerned, the diplomatic manoeuvre by Hanoi against ASEAN was necessary least Paris forgets that she did sign an accord to help out Vietnam.

CAPTURE OF BOAT, KAMPUCHEAN SAILORS DISCUSSED

Supreme Command Statement

BK140100 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme Command headquarters stated yesterday that the shooting incident involving Thai and Kampuchean armed vessels in the Gulf of Thailand over 2 weeks ago evolved from an attempted act of piracy by Kampuchean fishermen. It said that the five Kampucheans captured by the Thai Navy during the incident have been interrogated for security purposes.

According to Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, two coast guard vessels last month came to the aid of two Thai fishing boats under attack by an armed Kampuchean vessel. The Kampuchean vessel was sunk after an exchange of fire. The incident took place 4 miles inside Thailand's 12-mile nautical boundary.

The Supreme Command yesterday also rejected Phnom Penh's call for the return of the sunken boat. Lt Gen Som said the boat will not be returned because it was Thai property -- the fishing vessel that had been seized on 3 October 1980. On Phnom Penh's other call for the release of five Kampuchean seamen captured following the incident, Lt Gen Som claimed the Kampucheans said they would return only if they were given arms to fight the Vietnamese in their homeland.

Commentary on Incident

BK131511 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Armed Trawler Incident"]

[Excerpts] On 28 December 1981, while a Thai fishing trawler, the Netsuwan 8, was fishing in Thai territorial waters in the vicinity of Kut Island, it was fired upon by an armed trawler.

The armed trawler proved to be a Thai fishing boat -- which had been attacked and seized by Vietnamese patrol boats, and then armed with cannons and machineguns -- used to trick Thai fishing boats to get near them in order to attack them.

In this case, the trick did not fully work, as it so happened that the two Thai patrol boats were in the area and could come to the rescue of the Thai fishing trawler. It was learned from the 7 crewmen of the sunken armed trawler that the boat had a crew of 13, 6 of whom were Vietnamese -- all killed when the trawler was hit. The seven survivors, two of whom later died of their wounds, said under interrogation that they were Kampuchean nationals who had been pressed-gang into serving on board the trawler. They had never been trained as sailors and had the responsibility of looking after the trawler's engine.

Even though the chase clearly took place in Thai territorial waters and well away from any disputed areas, the two Royal Thai Navy ships still fired warning shots in the air to give the armed trawler a chance to cease and desist. This despite the fact that a Thai fishing trawler was in distress and the armed trawler had been seen to fire upon the Thai boat. Only when the two patrol boats were fired upon did they then shoot to kill, and their aim was accurate.

This incident, which has received a great deal of publicity, is not the first of its kind. Several Thai fishing trawlers had been attacked and seized in Thai waters by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime, which Vietnam established in Kampuchea. It is part of the Vietnamese Government's policy of creating hostile acts against Thailand in order to maintain a state of tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, both on land and the sea.

It is to pressure Thailand -- as the so-called frontline state -- to stop recognizing the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which the United Nations also recognizes as the legal government, and to accept instead the Heng Samrin regime which Vietnam has set up by force of arms and maintained with a continued presence of 170,000 to 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea.

Thailand has made it clearly known that it cannot accept any regime which has been established by the use of arms and soldiers of a foreign power. It will resist all pressures to do so and by force, if necessary, to protect its independence and sovereignty. The Vietnamese should have learned of this firm determination from the 23 June 1980 incident, when Thailand repelled a large number of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops when they intentionally intruded into Thai territory, and from the many other incidents, instigated by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime established by Vietnam, which have occurred along the border, but have received little publicity. They should now learn again from the incident of Kut Island.

It is imperative that Vietnam and the Vietnamese-established Heng Samrin regime stop immediately their hostile acts against Thailand. Thailand is a peace-loving nation, but Vietnam should bear in mind that Thailand stands ready to defend its sovereignty if it is violated.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDEFS VIEW BORDER SITUATION

BK130946 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] At 1000 yesterday commanders of the Thai Armed Forces held a meeting at Building 608 in the compound of the Supreme Command Headquarters. Participants at the meeting included Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani, Navy Commander Adm Sombun Chuaphibun, Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Tiaklaeo Susinlawon, Border Patrol Police Commander Pol Lt Gen Charoenrit Chamratomran and senior officers of the Chief of Staff offices of the Supreme Command Headquarters, army, navy, air force and the Border Patrol Police Command Headquarters.

The meeting considered the possibility of external threat and agreed that the general situation has not posed any military threat to a great degree, except the intrusion into Thai territorial waters by the pirate boats of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime, which resulted in the recent clash with Thai naval forces.

The Thai Armed Forces are closely watching the preparations by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side for a new suppression drive against Kampuchean resistance factions, construction of strategic roads and the use of aircraft in the battles near the Thai border.

The Thai Armed Forces have assigned the Army Survey Department to survey and plant demarcation posts along the Thai-Kampuchean border to prevent an unintentional border intrusion by foreign troops, assist the efforts to ward off illegal immigrants and suppress the black market activities along the border.

SUPREME COMMAND ON BORDER CLASH, REFUGEES

BK160736 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported that on 12 January at 0750, Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops clashed for about 15 minutes with Khmer Serei soldiers in Kampuchea, near the Thai border. During the clash, two mortar rounds landed in Thai territory at Ban Sangae, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

The Supreme Command Information Office also noted that there are now 83,403 illegal Kampuchean immigrants under the responsibility of the Thai military. These illegal immigrants are detained in the following locations: 26,143 at the Sa Kaeo center, 41,853 at the Khao Idang center, 15,229 at the Phraya Kamphut center and 178 at the Khao Lan center. There are 17,658 illegal Kampuchean immigrants in various processing centers awaiting resettlement in third countries. Of this number, 13,113 are in the Phanat Nikhom center and 4,545 are in the transit center.

AFP: MILITARY REPORTS SRV-KHMER ROUGE CLASH

BK190710 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops in western Cambodia yesterday launched an attack on Khmer Rouge guerrilla positions close to the Thai-Cambodian border, withdrawing after a counterattack that led to several hours of heavy skirmishing.

Thai military sources today said it was the first major fighting this year between Vietnamese troops and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge units, strongly ensconced in the hilly Cardamom Range in southwestern Cambodia.

Thai border troops were placed briefly on the alert late last night, but a Supreme Command spokesman in Bangkok said this morning that the fighting had died down.

Several mortar and artillery shells fell into Thai territory during the battle, wounding a nine-year-old village girl and killing four buffalo.

The fighting broke out about 20 km (12.4 miles) south of the key Thai border town of Aranyaprathet and lasted for several hours. Vietnamese troops attacked the Khmer Rouge positions in the Cardamoms, but were driven back by a fierce counterattack. Sources said that a Thai military reconnaissance plane had spotted Vietnamese troops moving from the Cambodian border town of Poipet early yesterday morning.

Western observers here said this morning that a further Vietnamese dry season push to crush the resistance along the border was likely.

NATION: MONG FROM LAOS CLAIM SRV CHEMICAL USE

BK140253 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Loei -- Over 70 Mong hilltribe people, most of them children, fled across the Mekong River from Laos early this week after trekking for over two months in jungles. They crossed the river on nine bamboo rafts and landed in Pak Chom District, where they handed their weapons to Thai authorities.

Three of the Mong, who said they were former soldiers of anti-communist forces of Gen Wang Pao, claimed that the Vietnamese had used toxic chemicals against them.

641 BURMESE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS REPATRIATED

BK120147 Bangkok POST in English 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Some 641 Burmese Mon illegal immigrants were repatriated on Sunday [10 January] as immigration officials continued to search for more illegal immigrants working in gem mines in Trat and Kanchanaburi Provinces.

Trat Governor Sompong Pansuwan said that there are an estimated 3,000 Burmese illegal immigrants in Trat -- most of them working at the gem mines in Bo Rai District. He added that immigration officials are currently scouring gem mines in Trat and Kanchanaburi following an Interior Ministry order that all the Burmese illegal workers must be repatriated.

80 BOAT PEOPLE RESCUED, SHELTERED IN PHETCHABURI

BK130245 Bangkok POST in English 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Phetchaburi -- Eighty boat people were brought ashore at Chao Samran beach in Muang District here yesterday, police reported. The large group of refugees reportedly comprises 18 men, 24 women, 24 boys and 14 girls.

Police said that the boat people were initially rescued from the sea and brought to a gas drilling platform run by Great Republic Company in the sea off Muang District of Phetchaburi. The provincial authorities were then contacted by the oil company and asked to take charge of the refugees. The authorities relented, and four boats were sent to the platform to carry the refugees ashore. They are now being housed in a temporary shelter in Muang District.

GEN SAIYUT DISCUSSES COMMUNIST INSURGENCY

BK130815 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Jan 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Excerpt] Speaking about Thailand's communist insurgency, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon says that the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand has failed in waging guerrilla struggle in the countryside according to Maoist principles and will probably try to concentrate on urban warfare in the future. He says that the number of armed insurgents is declining, but they will not go away.

General Saiyut is a counterinsurgency expert who stresses rural development rather than armed suppression. He estimates insurgent strength at roughly 7,000, compared with the frequently-cited figure of between 10,000 and 12,000 a few years ago. The pro-Beijing party has been weakened in recent years by internal squabbles, the loss of its support bases in pro-Moscow Indochina, decreased support from Beijing and disillusion among some of its young recruits.

MILITARY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH COMMUNISTS

BK111243 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Supreme Command Information Office has announced that during the period 27 December to 2 January government forces clashed with communist terrorists seven times, attacked a communist terrorist camp once, hit landmines and were sniped at by communist terrorists twice. Government operational bases were harassed twice.

During the period under review, armed Khmer forces intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai soldiers twice -- at Thap Siam village in Aranyaprathet District and an area north-east of Non Mak Mun village in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

In the area under the 2d Army Region's responsibility, the movement of communist terrorists was more frequent than in the previous week. Three clashes broke out at Nong Chanuan village in Krasat Sombun District of Chaiyaphum Province, Dong Yen village in Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom and Pla Dao village in Loeng Nok Tha District of Yasothon Province. Government forces attacked the terrorists in the vicinity of Phu Sung in Khon Buri District of Nakhon Ratchasim and captured large quantities of weapons and documents.

In the area under the 3d Army Region's responsibility, one clash took place at Pa Ma Krut in Nakhon Thai District of Phitsanulok Province. Communist terrorists harassed government operational bases in the area southwest of Buak Ya village in Pua District of Nan and at Khao Kho in Phetchabun Province.

In the area under the 4th Army Region's responsibility, three clashes took place at Wang Hin village in Krapoe District of Ranong and the southeastern area of Kanchanadit District of Surat Thai province.

During a suppression drive, two clashes took place at Bang Lang village in Bannangsata District of Yala and Palian village in Tak Bai District of Narathiwat Province, during which government forces captured large quantities of weapons and killed 11 terrorists.

NATION: CPT RADIO BROADCASTS MAY BE REVIVED

BK031333 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) is believed to be making preparations for the revival of its anti-government radio broadcasts in the northern province of Nan, senior military intelligence officers told the NATION yesterday. The clandestine radio station, known as the Voice of the People of Thailand (VOPT), has been beaming messages on a "trial run," according to Director of the Security Centre Maj Gen Ap Bunkraphue.

The VOPT went off the air in July, 1979, then believed to be based in Kunming, southern China, after government relations between Thailand and China improved remarkably during the Kriangsak government.

Chief intelligence officer of the Nan's Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), Squadron Leader Phaithun Siriphanit, said military officials had recently detected voice transmissions from the clandestine radio station.

The messages being beamed from the radio station on a "test run" could be monitored over shortwave frequencies within 2 kilometres from its location, according to the military officer. He added: "After the trial run period, the clandestine radio station may just resume on a full-scale nationwide basis." He quoted recent communist defectors as testifying that the CPT was making preparations to resume the nationwide broadcast of the VOPT, last suspended on July 11, 1979.

Maj Gen Ap said that although officials had obtained information that the clandestine radio station was based in the northern province, they still could not pinpoint the exact location. Experts from Bangkok have been sent to Nan to work with the provincial authorities in locating the radio broadcasting station. "But the progress of their work has been rather slow due to lack of detection equipment," Maj Gen Ap said. He said that the contents of the voice transmission so far were mostly news programmes. No commentaries against the government had been detected, he said.

Squadron Leader Phaithun said as far as officials could detect them, the transmission hours and the frequencies over which messages were beamed had shifted from the previous ones. But he declined to disclose the new transmission hours and frequencies. VOPT was known to have beamed its message over 31 and 49 megahertz frequencies, and its transmission hours began at 6 am, 10 am, midday, 5 pm and 8:30 pm daily.

The closure in 1979 of the VOPT was believed to have been caused by pressure from the Chinese leaders then trying to foster ties with Thailand during the Kriangsak government, to counter the Vietnamese influence in Kampuchea. Soon after the closure of VOPT, CPT began transmission in morse codes for internal communications in August the same year. On December 14, 1980, the outlawed party resorted to voice transmission believed to be from Kunming in southern China, but the voice transmission was designed for internal communications between its leadership and operatives, according to official intelligence sources.

BRIEFS

FIRST REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTY -- The Interior Ministry yesterday presented a license to the Pracha Seri Party of Mr Wattana Khiewimon, making it the first political party to be legally registered by the ministry. Wattana, a rightist, received a certificate of registration from Mr Phichit Laksanasomphong, the deputy director general of the local administration department, at a brief ceremony yesterday. [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 12 Jan 82 p 5 BK]

LANDSAT STATION OPENED -- The first LANDSAT station in Southeast Asia, built at a cost of 130 million baht under the National Research Council, has started trial operation in December. The station, which is located at Lat Krabang, Bangkok, has been undertaken to receive direct signals from LANDSAT III satellite, which transmits reading of the earth surface by radio signal to receiving stations. The station will give data for monitoring and survey of the country's natural resources such as the utilization of land, forestry and exploration of water and mineral resources. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82 BK]

WHITE BOOK ON SPRATLYS, PARACELS PRAISED

NHAN DAN Commentary

BK190428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 19 January]

[Text] Under the title "The Irreversible Truth: The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes Belong to Vietnam," a commentary by (Linh Phuong) published on page 4 of today's NHAN DAN says:

The recently publicized white book shows that we have adequate historical evidence proving that the Vietnamese state actually occupied the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes at a time when they had not yet fallen under the sovereignty of any country. Since then Vietnam has actually and continuously exercised its sovereignty and has always defended its rights and name against all designs and acts infringing upon its sovereignty, territorial integrity and interests with regard to these two archipelagoes. This means that we have full legal basis and adequate evidence that will properly meet the legal requirements widely recognized in the world for claiming our territorial sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

For many years no country voiced a protest while we exercised this sovereignty. This obvious and simple fact has suddenly been made complicated by the Chinese authorities, for the powerholders of our northern neighbor are forces that pursue expansionism against many countries and nurture the maniacal ambition to win sole control over the Eastern Sea and annex the whole of Southeast Asia. They covetously eye the Indochinese Peninsula, considering it an ideal springboard.

Hanoi Radio Commentary

BK181319 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The white book on "The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes: Vietnamese Territories" made public by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on Monday shows the Beijing authorities' true nature and their claim over the Vietnamese Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. With concrete and convincing documents, the white book provides the juridical and historical basis and facts proving Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

The fact is that China has invaded and occupied the Hoang Sa Archipelago -- part of Vietnamese territory -- and intended to take over Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago. For this reason, the Chinese authorities' territorial claims over these two archipelagoes are arrogant and unreasonable. Their familiar trick is to distort history and produce groundless evidence to claim territories over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, which they have given the names Xisha -- Western Bank -- and Nansha -- Southern Bank.

If, according to Beijing's logic that any place having a Chinese feudalist dynasty's vestiges belongs to Chinese territory, many places in Vietnam bearing vestiges of Chinese feudal aggression in the previous century will also be considered Chinese territory. Moreover, in Mexico and many other places in Latin America, Chinese porcelain and other objects have also been dug. Will China claim territories from these countries? Naturally not. So why have they obstinately made territorial claims over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes? In its plan to realize its hegemonistic ambition Beijing's first objective is to annex Southeast Asia.

The traditional direction of Beijing's hegemonism is southward. To expand southward Beijing has to have a firm foothold in a place which can control the whole region.

Lying on the sea transport line between Europe and Asia and among Asian countries, the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa have a position of strategic importance. That is why Beijing has, in fact, been stepping up its military activities to cause tension so as to step by step control the Eastern Sea and expand southward to Southeast Asia on both land and sea. The Chinese authorities' expansionist plot does not only violate Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity but also threatens peace, security and the interests of the countries in this region.

Over the past several decades China has repeatedly produced vague evidences to claim territories over not only Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes but also territories of other countries in Asia and the Pacific. In a commentary on October (?4) last year, Indonesian news agency PAI [as heard] said: In Asian countries everyone knows that Beijing continues to consider part of their territories as China's lost land and the Eastern Sea as China's own pond.

The two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa will forever be Vietnam's sacred territories. The Vietnamese people are determined to struggle against all Chinese expansionist plots to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, thus contributing to defending peace and security in this region and the rest of the world.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW190733 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 19 -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. His party includes Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade; Natiq A.H. al-Wadi, Iraqi ambassador to Vietnam; and others.

The welcome ceremony was held in the government's guesthouse in the presence of Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State; Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh; Labour Minister Dao Thien Thi; and others. Staff members of the Iraqi Embassy in Hanoi were present. Earlier, the distinguished Iraqi guests were welcomed at the international airport by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son.

THAI REQUEST FOR U.S. MILITARY AID ASSAILED

OW180510 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 17 --QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today says that the call made on January 12 by the Thai Army commander for a sharp increase in U.S. military aid allegedly to cope with the "threat" from Vietnam was designed to cover up the use of Thai military bases by the U.S. armed forces. Allowing the United States the lease of Utaphao and other military bases, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says, the Bangkok authorities have revealed their dirty collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists against the three countries in Indochina.

This, the army paper continues, has given the life to Bangkok's oft-repeated claim that they, too, want neighbourly relations with Vietnam and peace and stability for Southeast Asia. The United States, by returning to Thailand, is running against the course of things, and Bangkok, in dancing to the tune of Washington, is courting disaster, the paper points out.

JOINT U.S.-THAI NAVAL EXERCISE REPORTED

BK191042 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. warships of the 7th Fleet and Thai vessels from Monday began a joint exercise in the Gulf of Thailand. This is the first joint U.S.-Thai military exercise in 1982. This exercise is being conducted soon after General Prayut, the commander in chief of the Thai Army called on Washington to increase the military aid to this country.

INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN HANOI

OW141742 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 14 — The Interim Mekong Committee opened its 13th expanded session here this morning under the sponsorship of the secretariat of the committee. The Vietnamese delegation is headed by Dinh Gia Khanh, president of the National Mekong Committee; the Lao delegation by Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, president of the National Mekong Committee; the Thai delegation by Pravit Ruyabhorn, Thai representative to the Interim Mekong Committee; and the delegation of the I.M.C. Secretariat by its managing secretary, Bernt Bernander.

Also attending are the delegations of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Ecology Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the (?UNCTAD); and representatives from Australia, Belgium, Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the (?Soviet Union), Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

In his opening speech, Laos' head delegate, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, who is also president of the I.M.C. for 1982, said that this session will review the I.M.C.'s work in 1981 and work out its plan for 1982. He called upon governments and friendly countries and international and regional organizations to provide capital for the various projects of exploiting the lower reaches of the Mekong River.

Speaking at the opening ceremony Vietnamese Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat commended the I.M.C.'s efforts in cooperation to study the exploitation of the water resources of the lower reaches of the Mekong River, thus contributing to mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the member countries.

He said: "These efforts would have brought about greater results if they had the participation of all the four countries lying in the lower reaches of the Mekong River. The prolonged absence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the I.M.C.'s activities not only is incompatible with reality but also constitutes a principal obstacle to the cooperative effort and thus creates factitious tensions in the region and elsewhere. It is necessary to do everything possible to have at an early date the participation of all riparian countries of the Mekong in the International Mekong Committee in order to promote cooperation and mutual assistance in the interest of peace and stability in this region.

Speaking in their turns, K. Nakagawa, deputy executive secretary of the E.S.C.A.P.; Oroth Chounlamountri, vice president of the Lao National Mekong Committee; Thai head delegate Pravit Ruyabhorn; Vietnamese head delegate Dinh Gia Khanh; and Bernt Bernander, managing secretary of the I.M.C; reviewed the fruitful activities of I.M.C. in 1981 and called for more funds for the projects (?of) exploiting the potentials of the lower reaches of the Mekong for the good of all riparian countries.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING POLISH ENVOY

OW141748 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 14 -- Jan Sliwinski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today bid farewell to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before returning home for a new assignment. The Vietnamese Government leader had a cordial talk with the Polish diplomat.

VNA REJECTS THAI TERRITORIAL-VIOLATION CLAIM

BK161547 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 16 -- General Som Khattaphan, director of the information and press office of the Thai Army, has slanderously charged Vietnam and Kampuchea with encroaching upon Thailand's territorial waters, according to Bangkok radio on January 13. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to fully reject his slander. This slander can in no way cover up the piratical criminal acts committed by Thailand in recent months in gross violations of the territorial sovereignty of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

RESOLUTIONS OF SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK161441 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE SRV SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION

By virtue of the SRV Constitution and the law on organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State; after hearing a report made by the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and Budget, and on tasks of the 1982 State Plan and budget; and after hearing the investigative report by the National Assembly's Economic, Planning and Budget Committee and briefings by the Nationalities Council, the Culture and Education Committee, the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee, and the Science and Technology Committee of the National Assembly, and ideas expressed by the National Assembly's deputies:

DECREED

1. Adoption of the Council of Ministers report on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and the tasks of the 1982 State Plan.

In 1981 our people, in carrying out new economic positions and policies of the VCP Central Committee and the government, and in emulating to score achievements to greet the Fifth National VCP Congress, scored great achievements in agricultural production and in collecting and purchasing grain and other agricultural products. They also scored achievements in various industrial branches, especially small artisan industry and handicrafts. Many valuable experiences were gained by the economic management task. The product-based contractual system has been applied in agricultural production cooperatives and industrial enterprises. The right to initiative in production and business operation of various grassroot units and localities has been developed.

However, the national economy is faced with numerous difficulties. Plan norms for industrial production, export and transportation have not been fulfilled completely. Supervision for the improvement of circulation and distribution has not been carried out comprehensively. Tasks on pricing and market management are fraught with shortcomings, thus badly affecting production and the people's daily life, especially the workers and civilians. Negative phenomena in the economic and social life have been eliminated slowly. Supervisory and operational tasks carried out by the Council of Ministers and various echelons and sectors have created some changes, yet it is not concentrated, uniform and prompt.

In 1982 the state and the people must develop their experiences, study new factors, strengthen their sense of initiative and creativity, strive to overcome difficulties and shortcomings and make great efforts to improve the national economy.

2. The tasks of the 1982 State Plan: To uphold the spirit of self-reliance; make good use of the international aid and cooperation; concentrate forces on developing agriculture vigorously; expand the production of consumer goods; increase exports; reorganize capital construction; develop the existing capabilities of heavy industry and build, in a selective

way, a number of new establishments; strengthen transportation and communication; take an initial step in redistributing the work force in each locality and between the different regions in the country; improve distribution and circulation; and strictly observe economy in all fields. The whole country is determined to strive to attain self-sufficiency in food for the whole society and to ensure the people's clothing, study, medical care, housing and transportation; to develop education, culture, science, technique, health and social work rationally; to take a step in changing the method of economic management by carrying out the three basic steps of formulating plans and linking plans to socialist economic and business accounts; to apply technical progress; to increase labor productivity; to improve the quality of products and reduce production costs; to increase efficiency in production and business; to continue socialist transformation in the south; to consolidate the socialist relations of production throughout the country; to strengthen national defense, maintain political security and social order firmly; and to discharge well our international obligations.

In carrying out the managerial and operational tasks, it is necessary to understand and concretize the mottoes "The central and local governments work together," "The state and the people work together," and to exploit all potentials of the country in order to build and defend the fatherland.

3. Adoption of the following main targets of the 1982 State Plan (percentage increase over 1981):

- Gross national product, by 4 percent;
- National income, by 5 percent;
- Gross output value of agriculture, by 8 percent;
- Gross output value of industry, including small industries and handicrafts, by 5 percent;
- Total investment in capital construction, by 6.7 percent;
- Value of exports, by 45 percent;
- Work productivity in state-run industries, by 5 percent.

Following are the absolute figures for the main targets:

- Total food output: 16 million tonnes;
- Area of industrial crops: 714,000 hectares;
- Number of pigs: 11 million;
- Electricity: 4,035 billion kilowatt hours;
- Coal: 6,300,000 tonnes;
- Cement: 962,000 tonnes;
- Textile: 260 million meters;
- Paper: 55,000 tonnes;
- Cane sugar: 200,000 tonnes;
- Fish output: 600,000, including 420,000 tonnes of sea fish;
- Enrollments in universal schools: 12,310,000;
- Number of students of higher education: 35,000;
- Number of students of secondary vocational schools: 47,200;
- Technical workers: 53,800;
- Number of hospital beds: 199,000.

4. Adoption of the Council of Ministers' report on the 1982 state budget. The Council of Ministers is assigned to restudy the 1982 state budgetary estimate and submit it to the National Assembly for consideration and approval at its forthcoming session. Pending the approval, the Council of Ministers operates the state finance using the estimated revenues and expenses -- as reported to the National Assembly -- and in the spirit of collecting all sources of revenues fully and of reducing expenses strictly.

5. The National Assembly appeals to the people and combatants throughout the country to heighten their love for the socialist fatherland, strengthen solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries, develop all achievements and progress and strive to fulfill triumphantly the 1982 State Plan in order to move forward to fulfill the Third 5-Year Plan for 1981-85.

Hanoi, 29 December 1981

NINTH HANOI MUNICIPAL PARTY CONGRESS HELD

Leaders at Opening Session

OW131313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The first round of the ninth congress of the Hanoi municipal party organization opened on the morning of 11 January, with the participation of 695 delegates, representing nearly 150,000 party members of 1,930 grassroots-level units of the Hanoi party organization. The participants are meeting to debate and contribute views to improving the central-level draft documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress and to elect delegates to that congress.

At the Hanoi party organization's grassroots-level congresses more than 100,000 party members, accounting for more than 90 percent of the party members of the Hanoi party organization, displaying their sense of responsibility toward the party and their eagerness to make positive contributions to decisions on issues affecting the party in general, heatedly debated and contributed 150,000 suggestions for improving the central-level draft documents.

Amid a solemn and enthusiastic atmosphere, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, made the opening speech. He formally introduced to the participants Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and five other comrades sent by the central-level to attend the congress and to run in the election of delegates to the fifth national party congress.

Comrade Le Van Luong reported that as the grassroots-level party congresses were held, the movement to emulate in scoring achievements to greet the fifth national party congress was intensively carried out in Hanoi. According to initial reports, at 287 units, workers volunteered to build 1,390 projects to greet the party congress. So far, the construction of 900 projects has been completed, many of them typical ones producing typical products.

After achieving a good 10th-month rice crop, peasants in Hanoi's suburbs have been emulating one another in preparing for the spring crop. Progress has also been noted in other types of activities of the municipality, including sanitation work, maintenance of public order and security, and beautification of the municipality.

On behalf of the participants, Comrade Le Van Luong warmly praised cadres, workers, civil servants, people of all strata and the capital's armed forces for their confidence in the party's leadership and their fervor to greet the party congress with realistic revolutionary actions in production, organization of the people's lives, and the building and defense of the capital. He expressed the hope that the current emulation movement will be further developed so that better results will be scored in developing production, fulfilling the 1982 state plan, and discharging the tasks of national defense, maintenance of public order and security, improving sanitation conditions and caring for the people's lives. He called on the congress delegates to enhance their sense of responsibility toward the party and the people, eagerly contribute views -- mainly on major issues -- properly assess achievements and shortcomings, draw experience, devote much time to discussing guidelines and tasks for the coming period and set forth policies and measures so as to ensure successful fulfillment of the tasks entrusted.

Comrade Tran Vy, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, then presented to the participants the resolution of the 11th plenum of the party Central Committee and the resolution of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee on assessment of the implementation of the 1981 plan and on the municipality's guidelines and tasks for 1982 to enable the participants carry out realistic discussions and contribute views to improving the central-level draft documents.

The congress session is underway.

Pham Van Dong Speech

OW171357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Dear friends: On the morning of 13 January, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, had a talk with the delegates attending the congress of the Hanoi party organization. On behalf of the party Central Committee, he expressed his joy over the party organization delegates' display of their sense of responsibility in their discussion and over the many helpful suggestions they made to improving the documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress.

Comrade Pham Van Dong said: Since we now face many complex difficulties, all of us, from the grassroots level to the central level, must seek ways to overcome them, stabilize the situation and advance gradually. We must keep thinking, not only now but in the coming years as well. Over the past years, we have scored important successes and achievements in many fields. All of us must fully realize that. Meanwhile, we must also clearly perceive our mistakes and shortcomings -- the price we must pay while seeking to increase our knowledge, our experience, our status and our capabilities, in order to better develop our advantages and abilities and to avoid new mistakes and shortcomings. While reviewing the situation, we must draw this important lesson: We must assess the situation correctly and properly harmonize our requirements with our capabilities so as to resolve well policy problems of strategic importance as well as problems concerning implementation measures.

At present, we are building socialism and defending our socialist fatherland under our country's multifarious difficulties and the complex situation resulting from the process we are undergoing in advancing from a small-scale, poor and backward production directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, from the consequences of more than 30 years of war and from the all-out war of destruction waged by our enemies in the past as well as at present. We must always keep in mind that we must also carry out our internationalist obligations toward our two fraternal neighboring countries and remain combat ready to defeat the aggressive maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists.

In view of such a situation, the draft document to be presented at the fifth party congress clearly outlines the tasks to be carried out in the first part of the 1980's. It charts a comprehensive strategy to cope with any eventuality. It should be pointed out that we must direct our economic strategy toward simultaneously achieving comprehensive agricultural development, developing the consumer and export goods industries, and striving to develop heavy industries such as those related to electricity, coal, oil, gas, machinery, chemicals, construction materials, communications and transportation in order to serve the agricultural sector and the consumer and export goods industries ever more effectively. All these are aimed at helping meet the people's needs for food, clothing, housing, education, transportation and health care.

By building and developing an agroindustrial structure in this way, we will be able to create premises and conditions for building material and technical bases and for vigorously promoting our country's socialist industrialization in the 1980's.

In order to perform the above tasks well, we must strive to bring into full play our existing and potential capabilities -- the very great capabilities that we are still unable to fully assess and, especially, make good use of. These consist of the abundant work force of our people; our country's rich and varied natural resources; our available equipment and materials that we still do not use rationally and effectively; the laboring people of all strata -- workers, peasants, intellectual workers who are imbued with patriotism and love of socialism, who are courageous, intelligent and full of creativity -- mainly the body of technical and managerial cadres and the body of skilled workers. These existing and potential capabilities include, particularly, the impact of our party's leadership -- the party that has led and organized all successes of our people; the superiority of the socialist system, the system under which the people are masters of their destiny as specified in the Constitution; the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea and with other fraternal socialist countries; the SRV's overall strength and development; our people's international prestige.

Economically, we should stress our country's great, enduring capabilities to cooperate with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. These are the capabilities we must strive to tap in the most effective manner in developing our national economy and in carrying out our country's socialist industrialization undertaking.

Comrade Pham Van Dong stressed: This situation demands that we initiate large-scale and thorough revolutionary changes -- changes in ideology and actions, changes in the echelons, sectors and grassroots level, changes in all cadres and party members. These changes will then expand and affect our people as a whole. We must, primarily, bring about changes on the economic, production, distribution and circulation fronts in order to yield realistic results in the people's lives.

Regarding measures for implementation, Comrade Pham Van Dong stressed: We must attach importance to this issue because it is our weak point that we must strive to overcome step by step, mainly in management. With regard to the management mechanism, we must first attach importance to formulating plans and carrying them out from the grassroots level upward in order to develop the creativity of the laboring people at the grassroots-level production units and in the localities. While formulating plans and seeking to carry them out evenly, we must strive to harmonize economic accounting with business activities, link production plans with financial plans, link planning with technological advances, link planning with domestic and foreign markets, primarily those of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We must strive to perfect our organizations and train and further train the body of cadres, especially managerial and young cadres. We must formulate work systems and work attitudes with emphasis on responsibility, discipline and realistic efficiency.

Comrade Pham Van Dong then talked about a hot subject, the subject of production, distribution and circulation. What really matters, he said, is that we must improve production, put all goods under state control, organize distribution and circulation well, and strive to improve market management and price control. In addition, we must severely punish speculators, smugglers, and market disrupters while seeking to stabilize step by step the financial and monetary situation. By performing these tasks well we will stabilize the lives of the people of all strata, especially the lives of army men, workers, and cadres in large municipalities and concentrated industrial centers.

Comrade Pham Van Dong stressed: We must think well and carry out step by step the principle of party leadership, people's mastery, and state management. In view of our country's current situation, a correct implementation of this principle will lead to a revolutionary movement, which will involve the broad masses and will help us gradually overcome difficulties, fulfill all tasks and defeat all enemies, advance our country steadily to socialism and build an increasingly civilized and happy material and cultural life for our people.

In the socialist revolutionary undertaking and under the party's leadership, mass organizations, trade unions, youths and women must clearly perceive their meaningful responsibilities.

Finally, Comrade Pham Van Dong expressed the hope that all the delegates will make better contributions to the building up of Hanoi, the capital city of the SRV, to make it worthy of its glorious tradition as the pride of our entire people. All central-level agencies in Hanoi, especially the industrial factories, should do their best to contribute to boosting the economy and the industry, mainly small and handicraft industries, in order to produce increasingly better goods which are valued both for domestic consumption and for export. Colleges and higher schools should make studies on what they can do to contribute to enhancing Hanoi's economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technical levels. All of us, he said, should pledge to strive to contribute to the building up of an increasingly prosperous and prettier capital city and to making its people's lives more decent and happier.

On behalf of the delegates and the Hanoi party organization, Comrade Le Van Luong promised that Comrade Pham Van Dong's instructions will be scrupulously carried out.

Closing of Congress

OW090303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Friends: the first round of the ninth congress of delegates of the Hanoi party organization, which opened on 11 January, ended this afternoon, 16 January, after 6 days of intensive work. Fully displaying their sense of responsibility as party members towards the revolutionary undertaking of the party and the people, the delegates conducted democratic discussions and contributed many suggestions to the draft document of the party Central Committee to be presented at the fifth national party congress.

Supporting their views with the realities in their own sectors, circles and localities, many delegates proved the correct assessment by the central level, in the draft political report, of achievements as well as mistakes and shortcomings. The delegates unanimously agreed with the central level on its assessment of the great achievements our people have scored, under the party's leadership, on the military, political and diplomatic fronts.

Over the past 5 years, despite the numerous difficulties caused us by our enemies, our people have achieved national reunification, advanced the whole country to socialism, adopted a new SRV Constitution, and defeated two wars of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys on our country's southwestern and northern borders. Our people have also gloriously fulfilled their internationalist obligations toward the fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples, strengthened the strategic alliance between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist community nations, and further enhanced their international prestige.

The delegates also unanimously agreed with the central level on its correct assessment of our people's significant achievements on the economic front and of the situation in light of realistic Marxist-Leninist viewpoints. Over the past 5 years, despite numerous difficulties, mistakes and shortcomings, our people have further increased their material and technical bases of socialism. Many more large enterprises of the major industrial sectors, such as those having to do with cement, electricity, metallurgy, heavy machinery, and chemicals production, have been built. Particularly in agriculture, despite repeated natural calamities and decreases in agriculture material supplies, we have, for the first time, thanks to the newly applied product contract system and the impact of new policies, succeeded in achieving an annual grain production of over 15 million tons in 1981. The total value of industrial output increased by 0.4 percent and that of local industry by 7.5 percent. Hanoi's 1981 grain production was 326,000 tons, an increase of 41,000 tons over 1980; its industrial output increased by 1.3 percent, with local industry increasing by 7 percent. This is a very significant success, given the situation in which our available material supplies, raw materials and fuel were only half the previous year's. This proves our people's great potential.

On mistakes and shortcomings on the economic front, the delegates unanimously agreed with the central level's criticism that they were due to subjectivism, rashness, resistance to change, sluggishness, the bad administrative supply system in management, bureaucratism, lack of alertness, and an inadequate display of the sense of responsibility. These manifestations were also clearly perceived in the capital's economic and social activities. Many delegates praised the central level for its candid self-criticism, for setting an example to the entire party -- particularly grassroots-level party organizations, including the Hanoi party organization -- on the communists' bold admission of mistakes and shortcomings. All the delegates agreed that it is everyone's responsibility to join the entire party and people in correcting mistakes and remedying shortcomings in order to quickly seek a way out for our national economic troubles.

On the guidelines and tasks for the next 5 years and the remainder of the 1980's, the delegates unanimously agreed with the central level's draft political report, which advocates the need to devote the entire people's efforts to improving agricultural production, stabilizing and further improving the people's lives and then ensuring basic needs in their material and cultural life are met. We must first seek to properly meet the people's needs in grain, foodstuffs, clothing, education, medical care, housing, transportation, child care and other consumer needs.

Through realities in their own sectors and localities, the delegates proved that we are fully capable of achieving the set targets if we have a new, suitable management mechanism. Many delegates from central-level and local enterprises, such as the Gai Phong machine plant, tool factory No. 1, the Dong Suan knitting mill, institutes and colleges proved that Hanoi is fully capable of greatly increasing its production of many types of consumer goods to better serve the people's lives and export needs if we know how to organize production in line with the capital's characteristics, with the current situation of available raw materials and material supplies and if we know how to better tap and utilize the capital's abundant scientific and technical forces in order to maximally utilize its available work force, material supplies, and capital.

The delegates also presented resolutions to the central level on many issues relating to various fields from agriculture to industry, handicrafts, culture, education, maintenance of public order and security, education of teenagers and children and so forth, in an effort to contribute, along with the entire party, to removing the obstacles that are hampering our activities and to further boost production.

On 13 January, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had a talk with the delegates attending the congress. His address helped them have a clear understanding of the assessment of the strengths and weaknesses, of the strategic policies and major measures to be applied for the next 5 years and the remainder of the 1980's, mainly concerning planning, management mechanism and the question of party leadership, people's mastery and state management. He reminded the Hanoi party organization and the Hanoi people in the general of their momentous, yet glorious responsibilities toward the party organization, themselves and the people countrywide.

In his speech closing the congress, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, set forth pressing tasks of the Hanoi party organization for the immediate future aimed at bringing about notable improvement, in all fields, of the Hanoi people's economic, cultural and social life and at devoting their efforts to successfully fulfilling the 1982 state plan. The congress elected a 74-member delegation to represent the Hanoi party organization at the fifth national congress. Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Van Luong and Hoang Quoc Viet were elected with the highest numbers of votes.

LE VAN LUONG ADDRESSES HANOI DISTRICTS CONGRESS

BK290937 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Various party organizations of Hoan Kiem, Hai Ba Trung and Dong Anh Districts of Hanoi have held congresses of delegates to discuss the documents of the central government and to elect representatives to the municipal party organization congress.

Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and candidate for Hoan Kiem District, attended and talked to the congress of delegates of the district. He praised party members at the grassroots levels for their contributions to various draft reports of the central government through their heated debates, their spirit of developing democracy and upholding their responsibilities as party members.

Addressing the congress, he conveyed the views of the central government and their scrupulous sense of criticism and self-criticism in evaluating the implementation of the Fourth VCP Congress resolution and in formulating tasks and guidelines for the years ahead. Dealing with the contents and methods to conduct discussions at the party congress, he stressed that it is necessary to study profoundly various problems that are raised in order to understand clearly all the basic points of the central documents. It is important that experiences are drawn to advance further the formulation of correct positions and policies and appropriate measures for their implementation.

XUAN THUY ADDRESSES HA SON BINH PARTY CONGRESS

OW060947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] According to a report from the correspondent of Ha Son Binh journal and radio station, Ha Son Binh Province held the first round of its third party organization congress on 5 January. Attending the congress were Comrade Xuan Thuy, party Central Committee secretary, Comrades Nguyen Co Thach, Nguyen Huu Thu and Ha Ke Tan and many others who have been introduced by the party Central Committee as candidates for election to the Ha Son Binh delegation to the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress.

After hearing a recapitulative report on the views expressed at the grassroots party organization congresses on the party Central Committee's documents to be presented to the Fifth VCP Congress, Comrade Xuan Thuy addressed the congress explaining the fundamental points of the documents and commending the party organization and people of Ha Son Binh Province for concentrating their efforts on increasing grain production over the past 5 years. Ha Son Binh has promptly applied the new contract system in the Son Cong model cooperative and has rapidly expanded similar models throughout the province thus effecting an obvious change in agricultural production. Ha Son Binh reaped some 420,000 tons of grain in 1981, an increase of 71,000 tons over 1980 and the largest amount of grain harvested since 1975.

Comrade Xuan Thuy urged the Ha Son Binh provincial party organization and people to exert greater efforts to exploit local potentials in land, manpower and the various trades and occupations and to rapidly turn Ha Son Binh into a province that has a prosperous economy and a stable national defense.

He also commended the party organizations and the people of various ethnic nationalities in Lang Son District for making great efforts in stepping up the production of cotton and jute in the mountainous areas in order to partially solve the clothing problem of the local population.

LE THANH NGHI ATTENDS HAI HUNG PARTY CONGRESS

BK071015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Amid the seething impetus of the new year days, the Hai Hung provincial party organization on 6 January held its fourth congress in Hai Hung City. The congress warmly welcomed Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and other party and state high-ranking officials who are candidates for delegates to the Fifth National VCP Congress.

The congress spent a lot of time discussing documents of the central government to be presented at the national VCP congress. It studied the resolutions of the 10th and 11th party Central Committee plenums and speeches by the VCP general secretary at various party Central Committee conferences. The congress also reviewed supervisory tasks of the province's party organization and appointed delegates to the national VCP congress.

In line with the working impetus of the congress, Hai Hung Province is launching a 60-day emulation movement to score achievements in various fields to greet the VCP congress.

HA NAM NINH PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

OW110823 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] According to our Voice of Vietnam correspondent, the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization's third congress opened on 8 January. Five hundred delegates of 24 party organizations from various districts, cities and the provincial capital attended the congress. The comrades recommended by the VCP Central Committee to attend this congress included Nguyen Lam, Song Hao, Hoang Tung, Vu Thi Hong, Tran Xuan Bach and Ngo Duc Hanh. Comrade Ta Hong Thanh, alternate [as heard] member of the Central Committee and provincial party secretary, delivered the opening speech and the draft political report of the Central Committee. Next Comrade Pham Van Bong, provincial deputy party secretary, delivered a recapitulatory report on the results of grassroots congresses.

In the recent past, in order to register achievements to greet the party organization congress and the fifth party national congress, the Ha Nam Ninh people have stepped up productive labor, conservation, security and national defense activities. The province has promptly fulfilled its 1981 food obligations ahead of schedule. Its food production in 1981 increased over 1980 by 300,000 tons. Its artisan industry and handicrafts exceeded plan norms. Many innovations were applied in various production sectors. Many new export goods were manufactured. At present, the people in the province are concentrating their efforts on successfully cultivating the 1981-82 winter-spring crop and developing artisan industry and handicrafts to create more goods for export.

HAU GIANG HOLDS PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK160402 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] According to a report from the office of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee, the Hau Giang provincial party congress solemnly opened on the morning of 15 January. Attending were 500 delegates representing more than 12,000 party members in the province. Present at the congress were Comrades Duong Quoc Chinh and Luu Huu Phuoc, who were dispatched by the VCP Central Committee to run in the local election of delegates [to the forthcoming national party congress].

The congress heard a report on the basic contents of a draft political report to be presented by the VCP Central Committee at the fifth national party congress. It also heard a special report on party-building activities and related suggestions made earlier by the delegates of various grassroots and district-level party congresses. The congress will last for 7 days.

MALAYSIAHANOI'S DIFFICULTIES IN KAMPUCHEA NOTED

BK111450 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Three years after Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea, Hanoi appears to be no closer to its goals than it would like to be. Instead, Vietnam is today isolated internationally as it never has been before. Its forces are bogged down in an unwinnable war in Kampuchea, its economy is in shreds and unable to feed even its own people, and finally, a future that is so bleak that it should provoke a major reexamination of the direction taken by that nation. [sentence as heard]

Historians are generally agreed on the fact that it was the fratricidal Khmer Rouge regime in Phnom Penh that provoked Vietnam with its atrocities that were committed on the Vietnamese during the Khmer Rouge border intrusions. Vietnam had every reason to exercise the right of self-defense. But this right does not include the toppling of an internationally accepted and UN-recognized government. The subsequent military invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, the toppling of the Khmer Rouge and installation of the puppet Heng Samrin clique, the Vietnamization and domination of Kampuchea, cannot be accepted or justified. Vietnam's claim that it wanted to oust a murderous and hated regime and remove China's influence in Kampuchea also has not been accepted.

Vietnam has had to pay a tremendous cost for its adventure in Indochina. Vietnam's 200,000 army of occupation had failed to secure peace in Kampuchea. If anything, the fighting can be expected to increase during the forthcoming dry season.

The Heng Samrin government has failed to get the recognition of even the Kampuchean people. Their attitude has been encapsulated in the proverb that if your house is on fire then you will welcome even the flood. Nearly 100 nations continued to reject the fiction of the Heng Samrin regime and recognized the ousted Khmer Rouge as the legitimate and rightful government of Kampuchea.

For Vietnam, Kampuchea would continue to mean a drain on its resources -- both in terms of men and its meager resources. The Vietnamese population would have to tighten their belts and remain in poverty longer so that the dream of Ho Chi Minh for an Indochina federation would be recognized. What is worse is that Vietnam has had to abandon its traditional equidistant role between Beijing and Moscow and is now firmly in the Russian camp.

The Russians have exacted a very heavy price from Vietnam and have (?forced) it to give base facilities at the Danang air base and the port of Cam Ranh Bay. Once again Indochina has become the cockpit of a power struggle -- this time between China and the Soviet Union. The tragedy is that the people and nations involved appeared to be so ready and willing to carry out the wishes of their masters in the Kremlin. In the process, Indochina has once again become the main source of tension and fear in this region. Once again a long and protracted war to serve the interest of nations outside this area will continue to create instability.

Vietnam should withdraw from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people, under UN supervision, to choose a government that they want and that would serve their own interest.

ARMY ANNOUNCES COMMUNIST LOSSES IN PERAK

BK161257 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Twenty communist terrorists were killed and six others wounded by security forces in border operations along (Bukit Merapit), Perak, since August last year. The outgoing commander of the 2d Infantry Division, Maj Gen Ahmad Abdul Kadir, who disclosed this in Penang today, said three Malaysian soldiers were slightly injured in the operations between August and December.

Meanwhile, the chief of army, Gen Tan Sri Zain Hashim, said the situation at (Bukit Merapit) border was now under control as the terrorists had stopped shooting or harassing the security forces during operations. He told newsmen this after visiting the 2d Infantry Division at Wisma Persekutuan in (northern road).

SINGAPORE

TEN MEMBERS OF 'CLANDESTINE GROUP' ARRESTED

BK101206 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The government has arrested 10 people, all members of a clandestine group for destructive and subversive intentions and activities, The Ministry of Home Affairs, in a statement, said the group, which styled itself the Singapore Liberation Organization, wanted to overthrow the government through the use of arms. The leader of the group, Zainal Abiddin bin Mohamed Shah, a self-employed journalist, was among those arrested.

The group planned to overthrow the government by creating communal unrest. This was to be achieved through acts of arson, planting of bombs in the shopping and community centers, cinemas and Port of Singapore Authority warehouses. The group also intended to solicit support, including manpower and finance, from foreign powers and individuals to carry out their plan.

Two members of the clandestine group were arrested yesterday while trying to distribute pamphlets at the national stadium, where about 24,000 people were attending the Prophet Muhammad's birthday celebration. Similar pamphlets were later seized from Zainal Abiddin's house. The pamphlets contained many highly seditious statements designed to create communal resentment. They alleged that the government was oppressing the Malays and suppressing the Malay language and culture.

They also accused the Muslim Religious Council of altering the true course of Muslim thinking and the government of using Islam to deceive the Muslims and to achieve its political aims.

The clandestine group comprised a handful of disgruntled Malays and Indian Muslims. The statement says they demonstrated through their actions and practices that they were racialists and extremists who would not hesitate to use violence to achieve their objectives.

The leader of the group, 49-year-old Zainal Abiddin, contested as a Workers Party candidate in the 1972, 1976 and 1980 general elections. He was responsible for the publicity and finance of the group. Three others were also members of the opposition party. Forty-seven-year-old Hasim bin Mukayat, a taxi driver, was in charge of recruitment and finance. He is a member of the Workers Party. Until last October, he represented the United People's Front in Sembawang and was a candidate in the 1976 general election. Forty-two-year-old Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Rahman, a cinema projector operator, was in charge of sabotage and finance. He is vice chairman of Barisan Sosialis Singapore [Socialist Front of Singapore] [BSS] and was the BSS candidate in the 1972 and 1976 general elections. Forty-seven-year-old (Sulaiman bin Mohamed Sharif), who is currently unemployed, has been active in politics and is a cadre member of the united front.

Opposition To 'Investigate'

BK111254 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Singapore, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Two Singapore opposition parties said today they would conduct their own investigations into the alleged involvement of their party members in a Muslim extremist organisation.

The comments came from the Workers Party and the Barisan Sosialis (Socialist Front) after yesterday's announcement by the Singapore Government that 10 members of a clandestine Muslim group had been arrested for trying to overthrow the government through use of arms.

Workers Party Secretary general, Mr J.B. Jeyaratnam said: "We will be making our own inquiries and will be seeing the families of the party members." Mr Jeyaratnam, who recently became the only opposition MP in Singapore's Parliament when he won a by-election, said a statement might be issued on the affair in a day or two.

Dr Lee Siew Choh, chairman of Barisan, said as far as he knew, Mr Rahim has never been of a violent frame of mind. "It is difficult to believe he could be dedicated to sabotage and violence," Dr Lee added.

Suspects Plead Guilty

BK141351 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Five members of an illegal organization arrested recently for subversive activities pleaded guilty in a Magistrates Court this afternoon. The men, who are members of a group styled the Singapore People's Liberation Organization, were charged under the Internal Security Act. The leaders of organization, 49-year old Zainal Abiddin Mohamad Shah, and 46-year old Hashim bin Mukayat, were jointly charged with possession of 1,500 copies of subversive pamphlets on the 9th of this month at the national stadium. The pamphlets, which were written in Malay, were alleged to have a tendency to excite organized violence against members of the Government of Singapore. All the five accused have been remanded. The case has been postponed to the 21st of this month pending further investigation.

FURTHER REPORTS ON JAPANESE SHIP INCIDENT

Air Force Response

OW160531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Manila, Jan 16 (KYODO) -- Philippine Air Force authorities said Saturday they will do whatever they can to rescue a South Korean crewman of a Japanese freighter, who was wounded Friday afternoon when the vessel was fired on by two airplanes of unidentified nationality in waters off eastern Mindanao.

The authorities responded to a Japanese Embassy request for an investigation into the incident and rescue of the wounded crewman. An air force official said the aircraft were most likely either Filipino or American. If so, they must have fired "mistakenly," the official said.

He said the 5,307-ton Japanese chemical tanker Hegg may have been mistaken for a supply ship for the Moro Nationalist Liberation Front (MNLF), the outlawed Muslim secessionist group based in the major southern island. But other officials dismissed such a possibility as "remote" because the incident took place in waters off eastern Mindanao, not western Mindanao, where MNLF guerrillas are most active.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the U.S. Clark Air Base north of here ruled out any American involvement in the firing incident.

Romulo Statement

OW181241 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] [Program intercepted in progress] of a Japanese tanker by naval and air force units off eastern Mindanao. Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo said the interception of the Japanese vessel, believed carrying 10 million pesos worth of arms and explosives for rebels in the south, was a legitimate exercise of RP's [Republic of Philippines] right to national security and territorial integrity. Romulo said the incident could have been avoided had the skipper of the 5,000-ton tanker Hegg stopped the vessel when told to do so by naval units and later by PAF [Philippine Air Force] elements.

In a statement released by the Foreign Ministry to the Japanese Embassy, Romulo said military authorities had received reports that an unidentified cargo vessel would attempt to land both rebels and assorted war materials at (Sarangani) Bay or Island, and were clearly monitoring sea traffic in the area. [Begin recording] This boat came in the same area that the intelligence suspected. So, they ordered it to stop. Instead of [making] a stop, (?it started) accelerating its speed. So then our patrol boat, in accordance with international law, fired across the bow. In spite of that, the boat refused to stop and continued to accelerate its speed. So then the patrol boat got into communication with our air force, explaining the circumstances. And since the air force also (?knew of) intelligence reports that some boat, more or less in that area, was suspected of carrying ammunition and terrorists, the air force immediately followed the order of the patrol boat and located the ship. The (?air force) issued a warning to the ship to stop. The ship refused to stop according to the international law in territorial waters. Thus, the boat was strictly within our territorial waters. [end recording]

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